





# BY THE PIPER

## AMERICAN PATRIOTISM FERVENT.

By Gov. Hughes.

The same patriotic ardor fills the breast of American youth as when they rushed from field and factory and college in obedience to their country's summons. The wives and mothers of America are as loving, as devoted, as ready to sacrifice and suffer, as were those of forty-odd years ago.

The men of the United States are as quick to respond to the call of duty, as keen, as resourceful, as valiant, as those of our heroic past. They are blessed with the memory of their fathers' labors; they are enriched with lessons of their seal; they are inspired by the example of their patriotism.

We are engaged in the pursuit of peace. Mind and nerve are strained to the utmost in the varied activities which promise opportunity for individual achievement.

But the American heart thrills at the sight of the flag, the American conscience points unwaveringly to the path of honor, the American sense of justice is never more supreme in its sway, and, united by a common appreciation of the ideals of a free government, by a common perception of our national destiny, by a common recognition of the riches of our inheritance, the American people should, and we believe will, go steadily forward, a happy, resourceful and triumphant people, enjoying in ever greater degree the blessings of liberty and union.

## CENTRALIZATION NECESSITY, NOT CHOICE.

By Judge John Gibbons.

The States no longer are capable of grappling with and solving the great interstate trust and transportation problems, not to mention the many grave international questions which now confront us as a people. At the present time and under present conditions it is untenable to maintain that the States are anything more than members of the national body. Nor does it detract anything from their local sovereignty or importance to say that they are members of the national body. The States must remain indestructible forever, and so far as it concerns their fiscal and prudential affairs and matters pertaining to health, morals and police, the States must continue in the future as in the past to exercise sovereign powers so long as those powers do not conflict with the national constitution.

Our destiny as a nation is onward and upward, and it would be dangerous and unwise to permit the States to interfere in interstate matters or international affairs. Hence the apprehension of certain alarmists to the effect

that the nation is usurping the powers of the States is without any real foundation, because the powers now assumed by the nation, hitherto supposed to be reserved to the States, simply are an outgrowth of conditions which have arisen from circumstances beyond the contemplation of either the States or the nation. Duties have been cast upon the nation arising from the exigencies of the times. This does not mean usurpation of the rights of the States. It simply means the mode of national life, the progress of events, the trend of empire. Loyal statesmanship and fortuitous circumstances have placed us upon the crest of the flowing tide of expansion and national greatness. We must continue to drift onward and upward or wait for the ebbing tide to float backward and downward. We cannot remain inactive and stationary. There is no stopping place, no station in the life of the nation or individual not marked by progress or retrogression.

## AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL TENDENCIES.

By E. E. Brown, Commissioner of Education.

While there is much in American educational history that adds of right to our national pride, we must not overlook the fact that even now we are only at the beginning of things, with new problems before us and difficulties greater than those we have surmounted. Our secondary schools must become better differentiated to meet the needs of our people, and more widely extended to meet the needs of all. Their adjustments to schools above and below must be made closer and more vital. Our universities have only begun to deal with the problem of educating vast bodies of immature students in single institutions, and their problems of professional and graduate study are numerous and are pressing for early solution.

Compulsory education laws have been adopted and now are in force in thirty-six States. Such laws now are supplemented with their natural and necessary accompaniment—that is, with laws restricting the employment of children in industry. These thirty-six States, while in eleven other States laws are child labor laws unaccompanied by laws for compulsory education. Vigorous organized efforts are making to improve the operation of these laws and secure their adoption in States in which they are not in force. By trust schools and trust officers and children's courts this movement is, in various parts of the country, receiving added reinforcement. In spite, however, of all these efforts, our school attendance still falls below that which we ought to have if we are to be a thoroughly educated people.

Modern education calls for schooling for those who no longer are in school. By means of evening classes and correspondence courses and various other provision the range of schooling is increased. Such increase must be regarded as extremely desirable and worthy of being regarded as among the first things to be considered in our next educational advance.

## CANADA'S BIG CROP.

### GRATIFYING CONDITIONS IN WESTERN PROVINCES.

Farmers in that section of the Dominion Bank in Financial Sunshine—Immense Yield of Wheat Is Reported.

Winnipeg Correspondence: Most of the States of the Union felt the unusually severe winter of 1900-01 and the effects of the succeeding late spring were everywhere apparent. Corn had been planted two and sometimes three times, the winter wheat suffered, and generally there was a nervous feeling as the retarded growth was in evidence. From the Dakotas to Texas the feeling of dread existed, and the fears were entertained that the crop of corn, wheat, oats and barley would be a distinct failure. How far this was the case is best left to those

who pass through the experience. Naturally the same conditions were prevalent throughout the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in Western Canada, and with from 250,000 to 300,000 farmers there from the United States, a large degree of interest was manifested in almost every State of the Union, for every State has some representative there. This interest was a nervous one and caused considerable indecision on the part of friends and others intending to follow. Those interested in injuring the country circulated stories of ruin and disaster, but the effect was lost, as it had been long enough in the limelight to prove its high standing among the agricultural sections of the continent. The heavy strain placed upon it was not too great; it has shown that the faith placed



A SHEEP RANCH IN SASKATCHEWAN.

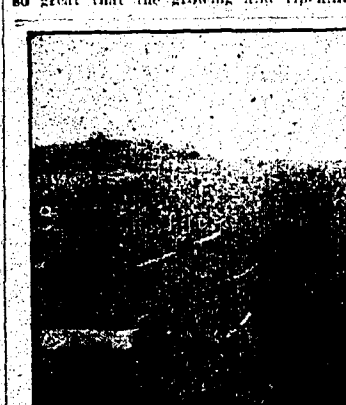
Some loss of late sown oats and barley. South of High River there is an enormous crop. From High River to Edmonton and from Edmonton to Lloydminster there is an average crop of over fifty per cent of last year, and the price is from fifty to one hundred per cent higher than last year. The root crop is excellent and the live stock is in splendid condition. At the time of writing it is difficult to determine even approximately the quantity of wheat that Central Canada will market this year. The threshers' returns will tell the story.

The proceeds of the excellent Western Canada field of wheat which is here pictured were sufficient to pay out of the one crop the price of the land upon which it was grown. Sheep raising as well as grain growing is also a profitable industry in almost any portion of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The pictured flock of sheep is a perfect reproduction from a photograph taken in northern Saskatchewan.



MANITOBA MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

It has been warranted and it is this year producing undoubted evidence that in agricultural possibilities and resources it stands among the first of food producers. A late spring delayed seeding from the usual early April period until late in May, and in many cases well on into June. It is a little early to tell the result, but that there will be a three-quarters crop is almost certain. The yield of wheat in 1900 was 95 million bushels; this year it will be between 70 and 80 million. It could not be expected that seeding of June would mature and ripen in any country. The May sown wheat, and this is the feature that has proved Western Canada's superiority as a great grain growing country. It demonstrates that the length of sunshine is so great that the growing and ripening



FIELD OF WHEAT IN WESTERN CANADA.

season, although shorter in number of days than in parts farther south, in hours is as great or greater. It is true the season has not been so favorable as other seasons, but this condition is widespread. The corn crop in the States of the Union, where it is the premier crop of the farmers, is subject to frost. Frost has undoubtedly materially reduced the total yield in places this year, but after every allowance has been made for this and other causes the fact remains that the total grain in Alberta will be the largest in history, while in the other provinces the yield will not fall far short of other years.

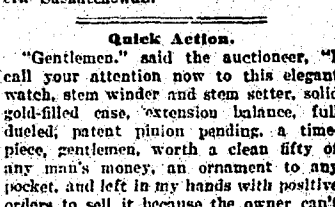
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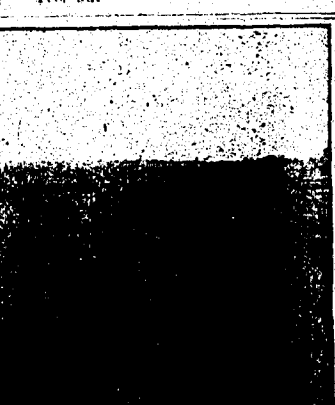
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## TO BRING MORE GOLD.

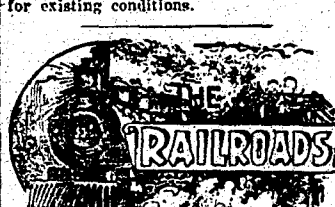
### Sale of Farm Products Abroad to Relieve Money Difficulties.

Outweighing all that the most powerful financiers of the country could do, the American farmer has come to the rescue of the finances of the nation and is relieving the money difficulties. The great American staples—wheat, cotton, tobacco, meat—are on their way to Europe, this being the season of the year when American products are marketed abroad. In return the United States is receiving credit for many millions of dollars abroad, which can be converted speedily into a stream of gold flowing into the country. It is this fact which is expected to provide lasting relief, and which backs up the efforts of the bankers and financiers of the country with such force as to make it virtually certain that the coming months will be ones of ease in the money markets.

The natural resources of the country promise to exert even greater influence than the sale of American securities abroad. The latter have suffered discredit, to some extent, under recent pressure. The intrinsic value of the products of the farmer, to which must be added those of the mines and all fields, and their colossal aggregate at this time of the year is beyond the reach of financial distrust, above the power of Wall street.

### Convention of Trust Carriers.

At Chicago 400 delegates appointed by State Governors met, under the auspices of the National Civic Federation, to discuss the curbing of trusts. President Butler of Columbia university, who presided, made an address, in which he urged against pressure or ill-considered measures for the regulation of public service corporations, lest they disturb "that faith which civilized man has in his fellows and upon which rests the whole enormous structure of our credit system." He added that if this were destroyed there would be few corporations of any kind left to regulate. At the same time he admitted that the country was face to face with new economic conditions and abuses which must be checked. He thought that the Sherman anti-trust law commits the nation to a too extreme policy by enjoining competition over co-operation. Many economists of national reputation took part in the discussions which followed or delivered set addresses. Bankers, merchants and labor leaders were also heard. Judge Grosscup aired his favorite plan for a national corporation commission, and Samuel Gompers said that the trade union was the proper accompaniment of the trust. The majority favored some form of federal regulation of all corporations. Many of the delegates took the same position as that of President Butler against the Sherman anti-trust law, it being the sense of the convention that the law was more at fault than the trusts for existing conditions.



RAILROADS.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad will now proceed rapidly to install the entire system with electric power, owing to the successful completion of the trial installation on the division between New York City and Stamford, Conn.

The outcome of the trial of T. L. Ford, chief counsel of the San Francisco Street Railway Company, who was indicted for bribing city supervisors, was a disagreement of the jury, which stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Another trial is already in progress.

United States district attorneys in various parts of the country have been instructed by Attorney General Bonaparte to institute suits against a large number of railroad companies to recover penalties incurred by them for alleged violations of the safety appliance law.

Advance copies of the financial statement of the Rock Island Railroad show total earnings of \$9,238,420, an increase of \$9,000,562. Notwithstanding an increase of nearly \$6,000,000 in operating expenses, the net earnings were \$19,194,278, an increase of \$3,023,478.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago and Alton railroad, E. H. Harriman failed to be re-elected a director and the name of his friend, James Stillman, was left off, this marking the complete ascendancy of the Rock Island interests in Alton and victory for the Moore-Reid people.

Under an agreement with Gov. Comer of Alabama, the Southern Railway and other lines in that State, except the Louisville and Nashville, are to put the 25-cent fare and freight rate into effect Dec. 1, and all litigation as a result of resistance to the rate is to be withdrawn.

In his annual report President Charles S. Mellon of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad admits that the 2-cent passenger rate established about a year ago has proved a profitable one, the gross earnings of his company having increased about 5 per cent during the past year.

The annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio road shows gross earnings for the past year of \$88,562,324, an increase over the two previous years. The net earnings for the year, however, were only \$27,302,830, a decrease of \$513,004 from 1900. Operating expenses increased \$5,364,860.

The business of Havana, Cuba, is paralyzed by one of the greatest strikes in its history, being caused by the walk-out of the engine drivers on the railway lines leading out of the city. Their grievance is that they are paid in Spanish and not American money. It has been almost impossible to move any trains, as the men employed to take the places of the strikers are afraid to work, although protected by the police.

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## THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



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1418—Henry V. invaded France and defeated the French at the battle of Agincourt.

1642—Sweden defeated the Austrians at Leipzig.

1648—Treaty of Munster, first to recognize the balance of power.

1683—Elizabeth Gaudt burned at the stake at Tyburn. She was the last woman who suffered death in England for any political offense.

1730—England declared war against Spain to open the ports of Spanish America to English merchants.

1755—Gov. Shirley abandoned expedition against Fort Niagara after learning of Braddock's defeat.

1768—Guy Carleton appointed Governor of Canada.

1774—Continental Congress recommended the suspension of all public amusements. Provincial Congress of Massachusetts took steps to organize the "Minute men."

1776—Americans defeated Carleton at Longueuil.

1776—Manhattan Island abandoned by the Americans and occupied by the British.

1779—Washington's army went into winter quarters near Morristown, N. J.

1784—Liberty of conscience proclaimed in Newfoundland.

1789—Baron Dorchester took the oath of office as Governor of Canada.

1807—Sir James Henry Craig appointed Governor of Canada.

1810—George III. or England became mentally deranged and the Prince of Wales was appointed Regent. "The Regency" lasted ten years.

1812—The American frigate United States captured the British frigate Macedon at the Canary Islands.

1818—British defeated at St. Regis.

1819—Erie canal opened from Utica to Rome, N. Y.

1820—Spain ceded Florida to the United States.

1825—Final completion of the Erie canal.

1840—Commodore Perry bombarded Tobasco, Mexico.

1854—The charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava.

1859—Wreck of the steamship Royal Charter, with the loss of 453 lives.

1861—West Virginia voted in favor of the ordinance to form a new State.

1867—Volunteers under Garibaldi defeated the Pontifical troops at Monte Rotondo.

1869—Spanish sailors captured at Manila released by Admiral Dewey.

1890—Bombardment of Mafeking began.

1900—Great Britain formally annexed the Transvaal.


1906—New Orleans greeted President Roosevelt.

The Control of Tuberculosis. The third annual report of the Henry Phipps Institute of Philadelphia, whose work is the study, treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, as summarized by Charles and the Commons, presents many items of interest and encouragement to those who are seeking to arrest the ravages of consumption. One is the racial susceptibility to the disease. Foreign born citizens brought to the institute form nearly one-half the burden of its work for the year. The countries which sent the heaviest burden in 1905 were Russia, Ireland, Germany, England, Italy, Austria and Scotland. The same order holds good for the cases which came from the second generation, namely, the children born of immigrants. Only 31.3 per cent of all the patients treated were of native ancestry one generation back. Children born of mixed parentage most frequently became victims when the union of parents was between Irish and native born, and next between Irish and English. The claim often made that tuberculosis does not cross to any great extent among the Hebrews is partially borne out by the mortality statistics in large cities; that is, while the disease is very prevalent among the Hebrews it seldom takes on a fatal form. There seems to be a racial immunity against the toxine of the tubercle bacilli, but not against its growth. The institute finds that the frequency with which residence is changed by the consumptive poor constitutes a menace to public health and furnishes a strong argument in favor of registration of tuberculosis. It is also urged that disinfection of houses when vacated by consumptives, whether by death or removal, should be practiced everywhere. It is interesting to note that in Philadelphia every ward in which an institution for the treatment of tuberculosis exists showed a reduction of the death rate from the disease, while some of the adjoining wards have had an increase.



### INVENTED WRITER

Praises  
Peruna  
as a  
Catarrh  
Remedy



MRS. E. M. TINNEY.

Mrs. E. M. Tinney, story writer, 325 E. Nueva St., San Antonio, Tex., writes:

"During 1901 I suffered from nasal catarrh, which various other remedies failed to relieve.

"Six bottles of Peruna, which I took, entirely cured me, the catarrh disappearing and never returning. I therefore cheerfully recommend Peruna to all similarly afflicted."

Mrs. Ellen Nigle, 414 4th street, Green Bay, Wis., writes:

"I have often heard Peruna praised and it is more widely known here than any other medicine, but I never knew what a splendid medicine it really was until a few weeks ago, when I caught a bad cold which settled all over me.

"The doctor wanted to prescribe, but I told him I was going to try Peruna and sent for a bottle and tried it.

"I felt much better the next morning and within five days I had not a trace of my lameness or any cough.

"I consider it the finest cough remedy."

Extra Tablets:—Some people prefer to take tablets, rather than to take medicine in a fluid form. Such people can obtain Peruna tablets, which represent the solid medicinal ingredients of Peruna.

His Narrow Escape.

A jolly old steamboat captain with more girth than height was asked if he had ever had any very narrow escapes.

"Yes," he replied, his eyes twinkling, "once I fell off my boat at the mouth of Bear creek, and although I'm an expert swimmer, I guess I'd be there now if it hadn't been for my crew. You see, the water was just deep enough so's to be over my head when I tried to wade out, and just shallow enough" he gave his body an explanatory pat—"so that whenever I tried to swim out I dragged bottom."—Every-body's.

### TESTED BY TIME

A Cure that Has Held Good Feet

Mrs. Mary Crumlish, of 1130 West Third street, Wilmington, Del., says:

"Some years ago I began to feel weak and miserable, and one day awoke from a nap with a piercing pain in my back that made me scream. For two days I could not move, and after that I had backache and dizzy spells all the time. My ankles swelled and I ran down dreadfully. I was nervous and had awful headaches. I wonder that any medicine could do what Doan's Kidney Pills have done for me. They cured me four years ago and I have been well ever since."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-McMillan Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Looked the Part.

The artist was showing the visitors some of his latest paintings.

"I want you to notice particularly the ruined castle in this landscape," he said. "It presented many technical difficulties. I worked several weeks on that one feature alone."

"It—it looks as if it must have been pretty hard for you," timidly commented one of the younger women in the company.

A "10-penny nail" means that 1,000 nails weigh ten pounds. The word "penny" in this sense is a corruption of pound.

### CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Wm. D. Hoar*

### WINCHESTER

For Rifles and Pistols

Winchester make of cartridges in all calibers from .22 to .50 are accurate, sure fire and reliable. In forty years of gun making we have learned many things about ammunition that no one could learn in any other way. When you buy Winchester make of cartridges you get the benefit of this experience.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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### PUCE of the PRESS

Standard Oil's ability is Miss Dividend.—Chicago Tribune.

There is a prevalent notion that Rockefeller ought to divide.—Philadelphia Press.

Let's haul our navy up on the land, lest some other power should object.—New York Mail.

A corner in cereals this fall ought to result in a boom in farms next spring.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

It makes the average man feel rather cheerful to discover that last year's overcoat is good for another winter.—Washington Post.

When a good jockey can earn \$50,000 a year, it is strange that so many light-weights try to get into Congress.—Washington Post.

As the chorus girl season is coming on we may begin to look for the distribution of some swollen fortunes.—Philadelphia Press.

While the President was enjoying deer meat in camp, the rest of us were growling about the deer meat at home.—Washington Post.

Salesgirls in Pittsburgh have been forbidden to wear poupatouers. Was not life in Pittsburgh hard enough before?—Philadelphia Inquirer.

All kinds of food are getting so high in price that corned beef and cabbage will soon rise to aristocratic rank on the menu.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

After Miss Gladys Vanderbilt becomes the Countess Szechenyi she will always remind her friends of an incurable case of hay fever.—Washington Post.

While a Paris doctor may, as he asserts, cure cancer in thirty minutes, so important a process ought to be worth at least an hour's time.—Philadelphia Ledger.

With the price of pie up, the cost of indignation is again advanced. If this continues it will soon be so that no one can afford to have it.—New York Tribune.

In New England the price of pie has advanced 20 per cent. The manufacturers must have felt that they have been minding matters too long.—Washington Post.

The Norwegian explorer who purposes to reach the North Pole with a team of polar bears would draw a bigger crowd if he drove up Broadway.—New York World.

It is reported that 20,000 pounds of prunes have been ordered for victualing the Pacific fleet. That ought to make the men feel like fighting.—Washington Post.

Pastor Aked, recently brought over from England to New York, says the story of Jonah is a fiction. Then the nature fakes is no modern creation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Russian opinion that war between the United States and Japan is inevitable arises, doubtless, from a not unnatural desire to see Japan licked.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Women's hats, the experts tell us, are now the same as they were a hundred years ago. That is doubtless the reason why they seem to be looking backward.—New York Tribune.

Now somebody else is going to gladden the hearts of mankind by "making a dash for the North Pole." Can't the North Pole be abolished by international agreement?—New York Sun.

A new opponent of rural free delivery has arisen. The postmaster at Mount Carmel, Conn., has become tired of distributing mail on a daily wagon of 16 cents.—New York Tribune.

A large steel plant has been located in China, and that country is destined to discover that for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, a large steel plant is peculiar.—Washington Post.

Doctors who plead guilty to Prof. Osler's charges that they smoke too much may allege that they compound for their own indulgence by forbidding it in their patients.—New York World.

Hunting the North Pole seems to have become a popular game. Under the rules of 1906 and 1907 it seems to be much safer than football, automobile or aerial navigation.—New York Sun.

The Baltimore Sun says some vaudeville "artists" are paid \$10 a minute. We have seen some that made us feel that we were earning that much by watching their performance.—Washington Post.

If the reduction in steamship rates goes much further the competing companies will offer not only to carry passengers without charge, but even to give them handsome bonuses.—New York Tribune.

Uncle Sam is gathering crops worth \$7,000,000,000. That means about \$80 worth of farm produce for every inhabitant. As a producer of real wealth the farmer is still in a class by himself.—Philadelphia Press.

Captain Amundsen announces that he is having six polar bear teams trained for a dash to the North Pole in 1910. Matched against the Wellman albatross, an Arctic race between the tortoise and the hare seems to be promised.—New York Sun.

Some of those people who are doing so much kicking about the Irish girl's face on the new gold coins probably wouldn't get hold of one often enough to recognize the lady, and wouldn't have it long enough to commit her looks to memory.—Washington Post.

The telegraphers strike began in haste is now ending in recriminations and discord. The strike is a two-edged weapon, which no organization should unleash lightly and thoughtlessly. Unless public opinion sustains it such a move is always little less than suicidal.—New York Tribune.

John Bull figures out that his country has been successful in 52 per cent of the battles in which it has engaged.

### WASHINGTON GOSSIP

President Roosevelt returned to Washington after having made several stops on his way from the Louisiana canals, where he had been hunting for two weeks. From the sportsman's point of view, his hunt was not very successful. Up to the last day of his outing he had killed one deer, but on that day brought down a good-sized black bear trailed by the dogs. At Nashville, Tenn., where the President stopped over several hours, after having made a brief visit to Vicksburg, he delivered three addresses and took part in two parades. Gov. Patterson and the Mayor of Nashville were on hand with other prominent citizens to receive him, and a company of Confederate veterans marched as a special escort. In his speeches, referring to the prevailing panic in Wall street, he took occasion to say emphatically that his policies would be persevered in, and he summed them up in one brief sentence, saying that "they represent the effort to punish successful dishonesty." He doubted if they had any effect in bringing about the present trouble, but if they did, he said it would not alter in the slightest degree his course. A temporary commercial depression he would consider almost evil if it were necessary to arouse civic manhood in our nation. After his address the President and his party visited the Hermitage, the home occupied by President Andrew Jackson. Upon his return to the White House the President said he was delighted with his trip, and was especially gratified over the fact that he got a bear as the result of his hunt. During his journey he had visited eleven States, and his main purpose was to give the weight of his office to the movement for a ship canal in the Mississippi.

What's the matter with the navy? This question Secretary Metcalf has set himself to answer. The trouble in the navy apparently applies both to personnel and fighting machines. Serious defects, long pointed out by some reform officers, are now made plain and so many more have been shown that there has resulted a wide difference of opinion as to the practicability of attempting the cruise from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Now the general board is divided in its opinion as to the type and numbers of the battleships that should be built. The board of construction is divided as to how they should be built. Officers of the bureau of navigation and other divisions are divided as to how to improve the personnel. Metcalf is at sea and where the bureau differ between themselves they are coming to the point of standing together against the secretary. It is said it has remained for the projected Pacific trip to bring the division to a focus and possibly a crisis.

A new step has been taken by the administration in its war upon illegal trusts by invoking Section 6 of the Sherman anti-trust law to justify the seizure of about \$7,000 worth of tobacco goods in Virginia belonging to corporations allied to the American Tobacco Company, otherwise known as the Tobacco Trust. Up to this time Section 6, which specifically authorizes the seizure and condemnation of any property owned under contract or in combination prohibited by the Sherman law, had remained a dead letter. The seizure in question was a complete surprise to the tobacco company, which is already under prosecution by the Federal government. It is supposed that this seizure will precipitate an action which, under the law of seizure, would bring to light information otherwise not obtainable, which the government might use against the trusts.

Attorney General Bonaparte has rendered an opinion to the effect that the action of a State in furnishing financial assistance or giving promise of employment to secure immigration is a violation of the immigration laws, under which the State is in precisely the same standing as an individual. This occasion of this opinion was the case of one Gerónimo Garcia, who came to New Orleans from Cuba, his passage money having been paid by the Louisiana State Board of Agriculture and Immigration. He had also been given assurance that employment as a farm laborer would be secured for him, and he had promised to return to the State the money advanced for his passage.

When the government goes into the labor market as a competitor in search of men it finds itself handicapped by pay tables which have not varied appreciably in the last fifty years, and were based on the old idea that anything was good enough to be food for powder, and that only the necessities and never-does were available for enlistments. Conditions have changed radically, without pay changing with them, and standards have been raised without any accompanying advance in army wages. Consequently the wonder is not that the government does not enlist more men, but that it secures as many as it does.

The Italian Canal Commission has laid before the Secretary of the Navy the suggestion that the locks of the Panama canal be wider than now planned, owing to the larger size of merchant vessels and warships now coming into vogue. It is thought possible that this question may revive the discussion of a sea-level waterway.

The New York Court of Appeals has affirmed the decision of the lower courts which held that the theater which exhibited "Carmen" at the life of the actress was within its legal rights. The lower court says that Metcalf's writing showed "great bitterness and hatred" and that theaters are in no sense under State control.

### ADVICE TO VICTIMS.

TELLS READERS HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM AT HOME.

Directions to Mix a Simple, Home-Preparation and the Dose to Take—Overcomes Kidney and Bladder Trouble Promptly.

There is so much rheumatism everywhere that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after a while.

Diplomacy.

"I suppose, Henry, you are going to be initiated into the order of the Antelopes to-night. Anything to spend an evening away from home?"

"No, dear. I have decided to withdraw my application. A friend of mine who belongs to it has told me I would be sure to be blackballed."

"The idea! Do they think you're not good enough for them? Henry, you go right off and join the Gosselins! Show those cheap snobs you can get into a good deal better secret society than theirs!"

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

E. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDO L. KIRKMAN & MARVIN W. HOLEMAN, Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. It is sold by all druggists. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Barber's Hair Cut.

"Wished I had time to go out and get my hair cut," remarked a barber as he removed part of the latter from the customer's lips with his second finger.

"Time to go out and get it cut?" repeated the man in the chair, with the emphasis on "out." "Are you like the man that won't eat in his own restaurant? Aren't you willing to trust one of your own men to cut your hair?"

"Oh, I'd trust them, all right," said the barber. "It isn't that, but you hardly ever see a barber getting his hair cut in his own place. The other barbers all like to go home promptly at quitting time, and if one of us gets work done during the day there is sure to be a rush about that time, and it makes a customer 'sore' if he has to wait with two barbers right here and not waiting on him. He doesn't like to wait around while one barber cuts another barber's hair."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Gloved Gambler.

An American who visited Monte Carlo was telling of an incident there. "In one of the gold rooms," he said, "a gentleman in lavender gloves was playing in wonderful luck, winning nearly every stake. As a great stack of plaques—you know those beautiful, big gold pieces called plaques—was pushed to him by the roulette I heard a young lady whisper in his ear:

"It is very odd, monsieur, to wear gloves at play. What do you do it for? Luck?"

The fortunate player smiled grimly.

"Not at all," he replied. "I promised my wife on her deathbed never again to touch a card."

HER "BEST FRIEND."

A Woman Thus Speaks of Postum.

We usually consider our best friends those who treat us best.

Some persons think coffee a real friend, but watch it carefully awhile and observe that it is one of the meanest of all enemies for it stabs one while professing friendship.

Coffee contains a poisonous drug—caffeine—which injures the delicate nervous system and frequently sets up disease in one or more organs of the body. If its use is persisted in.

"I had heart palpitation and nervousness for four years and the doctor told me the trouble was caused by coffee. He advised me to leave it off, but I thought I could not," writes a Wis. lady.

"On the advice of a friend I tried Postum Food Coffee and it so satisfied me I did not care for coffee after a few days' trial of Postum.

"As weeks went by and I continued to use Postum my weight increased from 98 to 118 pounds, and the heart trouble left me. I have used it a year now and am stronger than I ever was. I can hustle upstairs without any heart palpitation, and I am cured of nervousness."

"My children are very fond of Postum and it agrees with them. My sister liked it when she drank it at my home, but not when she made it at her own home. Now she has learned to make it right, and it is according to directions, and has become very fond of it. You may use my name if you wish as I am not ashamed of praising my best friend—Postum."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Well-being" in page "There's a Reason."

### KNOWING THEM DO.

This insect is the Vortable Angel of Pestilence.

One by one the plagues of Egypt are being abolished by science. The frogs were abolished long ago by the drain tiles. The fleas are checked by insect powder, and the darkness that could be felt has melted away before the bright light. The sixth plague still remains in full glory. The fly is always with us. The great Dr. Haddiffe used to declare that the three worst annoyances of life were smoke, flies and irrelevant questions. Humanity has hitherto accepted these with a patient shrug of the shoulders as among the inevitable.

At last the worm has turned. It is proceeding slowly to put on smoke consumers, and has declared a war of extermination against the fly. The motives which whet hitherto easily blunted purpose are supplied by science. They are, first, that flies carry disease; second, that their very presence is a sign of dirt.

That the fly is frequently the angel of the pestilence has long been suspected, says Collier's in an important article, but its most vivid and impressive demonstration was furnished by the disgraceful death rate from typhoid, one of the most scandalous of the many murders of official stupidity, in our camps in the South during the Spanish-American war. It was clearly proved by the eminent commission of experts, who investigated the situation postmortem, that the principal means of the spread of this dreaded disease was the slight of flies from the excreta of the earliest camp to the food exposed in the camp kitchens, carrying the typhoid germs on their legs and proboscis.

### FAMILY'S SKIN TROUBLES.

Eczema, Heat Rash and Scaly Affections. Admit Different Members, But Outcure Cures Them.

"My wife had eczema for five or six years. It was on her face and would come and go. We thought we would give the Outcure Remedies a trial. We did so, and she has never had a sign of eczema for four years. I myself used Outcure Soap and Outcure Ointment some time ago for falling hair. I now have a very heavy head of hair. We used Outcure Remedies for our baby, who was nearly bald when young. She has very nice hair now. She is very healthy, and we had so much trouble with heat that we would bathe her with Outcure Soap and then apply Outcure Ointment. It would dry her heat up so much quicker than anything else. Mr. H. B. Springmire, 323 So. Capitol Street, Iowa City, Ia., July 10, 1905, and Sept. 10, 1906."

Social Testimony.

"Did you attend Mrs. Zimmerman's miscellaneous shower the other night?"

"Yes."

"How was it?"

"Complete success. It rained cats and dogs the whole evening."

Don't Try Uncertain Recipes.

It is entirely unnecessary to experiment with this, that and the other recipe. Get your grocer, for 10 cents, a package of "OUTCURE" Preparation—Lemon, Chocolate or Custard—for making pies that are sure to be good.

Data Lacking.

"O, Julie! Julie!" sighed the despairing youth. "How many more times have I got to ask you to marry me?"

"How can I tell, George?" she faltered. "You haven't asked me this time yet."

A Substitute.

"You're rather a young man to be left in charge of a drug store," said the fussy old gentleman. "Have you any diploma?"

"Why—no, sir," replied the drug clerk, "but we have a preparation of our own that's just as good."—Philadelphia Press.

### DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

KIDNEY PILLS

For Rheumatism, Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, Diabetes, etc.

75 Cents

Many who formerly smoked 10 Cigars now smoke LEWIS SINGLE BINDER STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR

Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

### LEWIS SINGLE BINDER

STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR

Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

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Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

### LEWIS SINGLE BINDER

STRAIGHT 5 CIGAR

Your jobber or direct from Factory, Peoria, Ill.

### KIDNEY TROUBLES

The kidneys are essential organs for keeping the body free from impurities. If they should fail to work death would ensue in very short time. Inflammation or irritation caused by some feminine derangement may spread to some extent to the kidneys and affect them. The cause can be so far removed by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that the trouble will disappear.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, swelling of the limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

It may be the means of saving her life. Read what this medicine did for Kate A. Hearn, 624 West 47th Street, New York, who writes:

"Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—I owe a debt of gratitude to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for it has saved my life. I suffered with Kidney trouble, irregularities and painful periods, and my blood was fast turning to water. I used your medicine for some time and it has made me strong and healthy."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made from native roots and herbs cures Female Complaints, such as Falling and Displacements, and Organic Diseases. Dissolves and expels Tumors at an early stage. It strengthens and tones the Stomach, Cures Headache, General Debility and invigorates the whole system. For derangement of the kidneys in either sex Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is excellent.

**Mrs. Pinkham's Invitation to Women**

Women suffering from any form of female illness are invited to write Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice. It is free.

### One trial will convince you that Sloan's Liniment

will relieve soreness and stiffness quicker and easier than any other preparation sold for that purpose.

It penetrates to the bone, quickens the blood, drives away fatigue and gives strength and elasticity to the muscles.

Thousands use Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, sprains, contracted muscles, stiff joints, cuts, bruises, burns, cramp or colic and insect stings.

PRICE 25c, 50c & \$1.00

Dr. Carl S. Sloan, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

### W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3.00 & \$3.50 SHOES

THE REASON W. L. Douglas shoes are worn by more people than any other make is because of their excellent style, easy fitting, and superior wearing qualities. The selection of the leathers and other materials for each part of the shoe and every detail of the making is looked after by the most complete organization of superintendents, foremen and skilled workmen, who receive the highest wages paid in the shoe industry, and whose workmanship cannot be excelled.

If I could take you to my large factory at Brockton, Mass., and show you how our shoes are made, you would then understand why they hold their shape so better, wear longer and are of greater value than any other make.

**CAUTION!** The genuine have W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitutes. Ask your dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, send direct to factory, Brockton, Mass., or write to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

### FREE

To convince any woman that Paxtine will improve her health and do all we claim for it. We will send her absolutely free a large box of Paxtine with book of instructions and genuine testimonials. Send your name and address on a postal card to

**PAXTINE**

Section such as nasal catarrh, pelvic inflammation, etc., are cured by Paxtine. It is a powerful purgative, and gives immediate relief. Thousands of women are using and recommending it every day. 50 cents a box, or by mail. Remember, however, 12 CENTS NOT 10 CENTS. Write to THE E. F. PATTON CO., Boston, Mass.

### ARE YOU GOING WEST?

Why Not Try Canon City, Colo., where fruit raising is a pleasant and profitable occupation? Come to Nature's favored spot, where there are every the climate, and the land highly productive. Send for free booklet, which will tell you all the details. Write to THE CANON INVESTMENT CO., P.O. BOX 100, CANON CITY, COLORADO.

### FOR SALE...

Printing Office Outfits

For large or small establishments. Estimates furnished. Write for catalogue and address the CHICAGO NEWS-TRIBUNE, 24 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

O. N. U. No. 45-1907

When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

### A Friend in Need—

THAT thin, little, 10-cent Box of Cascarets.

When carried constantly in your Vest Pocket, or in "my Lady's" Purse it will ward off ninety per cent of Life's ordinary ills. Eat one of the six candy tablets contained in that "Vest Pocket Box" whenever you suspect you need one.

It can't hurt you, and is sure Insurance against serious sickness.

When you have Heartburn, Colic, Coated Tongue, Suspected Breath, Acid-rising-in-throat, Gas-belching, or an incipient Cold, take a Cascaret.

Remember, all these are not merely Discomforts, but indications of a serious Cause. Nip them in the bud—eat a Candy Cascaret. Cascarets don't purge, nor punish the stomach like "Bile-driving" Cathartics.

They act like Exercise on the Bowel.

Muscles that propel Food, and that squeeze the natural Digestive Juices of the body into Food. Cascarets ward off, or cure, the following diseases.

Constipation	Catarrh	Hives	Worms
Biliousness	Colic	Jaundice	Phlegm
Indigestion	Bad Breath	Nausea	Ulcers
Dyspepsia	Diarrhoea	Vertigo	Emphysema
Typhoid Fever	Headache	Scrofula	Blackheads
Appendicitis	Dysentery	Womanly Eruptions	
Rheumatism	Flatulence	Troubles	Dysentery

The Vest Pocket box carried constantly with you, like your Watch, or Lead Pencil, will insure you against sickness. But, don't forget that "a Cascaret in time is worth nine."

At all Druggists. 10 Cents a box.



1878.      1907.

# The Pioneer Store

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With you for over a quarter of a  
Century.

---

## FIRST CLASS GOODS!

---

## RIGHT PRICES!

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Always Our Motto.

---

We are headquarters for

### Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS,  
SHOES, HARDWARE,  
FLOUR, FEED,  
LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES,  
BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

### Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

---

# Salling, Hanson & Co.

# CLOAKS!

Our line of Ladies' Misses' and Childrens' coats are here in all the latest styles.

We can save you from five to ten dollars on every coat purchased from us.

As this is our first year for coats our stock is fresh


Call and look them over, also ask to see our Ladies' Skirts and Shirt Waists.

Why look further for

## BARGAINS

when they can be found the year around at

## A. KRAUS & SON.



## A Bargain

FOR OUR

## Subscribers

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The New Idea  
Woman's Magazine  
AND  
The Crawford Avalanche

### Both, One Year for Only \$1.50

The New Idea Woman's Magazine contains over 100 pages each month of fashions, dressmaking, needlework and household helps.

Each number is beautifully illustrated and contains nine full-page fashion plates, some in color.

These two publications furnish reading for every member of the household.

## Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done.

### At this office.



## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, NOV. 7

### Local and Neighborhood News.

#### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following of your name means we want our money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondences, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and can not be considered later.

#### Subscribers take Notice

On and after the first day of January, 1908, the subscription price of the **AVALANCHE** will be \$1.50 per year payable in advance. The price of paper is higher than ever before known, and the cost of all material used in the printing business has advanced to such an extent that this action is an imperative necessity if the paper is to be kept even self sustaining, to say nothing of any profit. All subscriptions received before January 1st, whether new or renewals will be at \$1.00 per year.

A new advertising schedule will also be made for the coming year.

#### For fire insurance see R. W. Brink.

Read the ordinance on page eight. Pure candies and always fresh, at Sorenson's.

A good house to rent. Enquire of **GEORGE LANGEVIN**.

B. Rittenburg, postmaster of Houghton Lake is in town visiting friends.

To think of Post Cards is to think of us.

**SORENSEN'S FURNITURE STORE.**

Try a sack of "Light House" flour. None better for as good. **S. H. Co.**

Revenge is sweet, but it's nothing like S. B. & A. chocolates. Get them at Sorenson's.

Now is the season to look out for the "Gun that isn't loaded."

**LOST**—Large envelope containing draft on Gleaners. Finder please leave it at this office.

The best coffee and teas are found at the **South Side Market**.

Miss Grace Traver, of Detroit is visiting with her parents, at Lewiston.

Next time you eat chocolates eat the S. B. & A. brand, the kind that tastes like more.

Look up our subscription offers, and arrange for your next year's reading at once.

Deer season opens Nov. 10 and lasts 20 days to December 1st, with a limit of two deer to each hunter.

The S. B. & A. Chocolates are famous. Why? Because they are good. Get them at Sorenson's.

"Light House" flour, the best in the market. Come and get a sack. **S. H. Co.**

Do your best always—You could do nothing better than to get a nice Post Card at Sorenson's and send to some forgotten friend.

Dressed chickens every day at **South Side Market**.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the **AVALANCHE** office.

**FOR SALE**—N 1/2 of S E 1/4 Sec. 32, Town 27 north, Range 1 west, 80 acres By Day & Powers, Springport, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Cheap for cash, house with ten acres on the south side, all in good condition with some river frontage. Also several good improved farms at your own price. Enquire at this office.

For best bread use "Light House" flour. Money refunded if not satisfactory. **S. H. Co.**

**FOR RENT**—A new house with seven rooms, kitchen and a good cellar. Inquire at my office. **A. P. W. BECKER.**

President Roosevelt has issued a final proclamation proclaiming Thursday, November 28th, as Thanksgiving day.

**STRAY**—Two spring calves, one dark red, wearing a small bell, the other light red. Last seen along the line of Lewiston R. R. toward Lovell. Any information should be sent to L. W. Colter, Grayling.

A Bargain in Photographs to introduce our new platinum cabinet folders. We will make them for a short time only for \$3.00 per dozen, regular price \$5.00. Only one doz. to each customer. Call and see samples.

**WANTED**—A local representative for Grayling and vicinity to look after renewals and increase subscription list of a prominent monthly magazine on a salary and commission basis. Experience desirable, but not necessary. Good opportunity for right person. Address: Publisher, Box 59, station, New York.

John Stephen is building a new barn, 38 by 50, on his farm down the river.

Miss Katie Bates will go to Alma next week for a short business special art work.

Ganta Fi Delta will meet at the home of Miss Edna McCullough Friday evening, Nov. 8th.

Leon Stephan is hobbling around on crutches, on account of an injury to his right leg.

125 loads of potatoes were bought by local dealers in Gaylord last week at 35 cents per bushel.

Foot Ball game next Saturday on the ball grounds between Grayling High School and West Branch.

Andrew Smith and wife have returned from their wedding trip to the west, and will now be "At Home" to their friends here.

The friends of Frank Phelps, which means all of our people, will be glad to know that he will remain in the old drug store, with the new firm.

Many of the western states are determined on the renomination of President Roosevelt, and say he will not decline after being named.

Ed Chalker was in town Monday, at the Opera House for one week. A clean moral show. Go and see.

The Albus Advertising Co. introducing Mt. Clemens Mineral Salts, is at the Opera House for one week. A clean moral show. Go and see.

All members of the Ladies' Aid are requested to meet at the home of Mrs. Robinson Chestnut Street tomorrow afternoon to work for the fair. Refreshments will be served.

The Board of Supervisors of Oscoda County have withdrawn their offer of \$1,000 reward for the arrest of Frank Noble, their defaulting treasurer.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Starnard returned to their home here Tuesday evening. He is much improved in health and thinks, as we hope, that he is all right now.

Mrs. Francis Weinburg, nee Kraus, of Saginaw, is spending the week at the paternal home and among her old friends here who give her generous welcome.

S. L. Roberts know we were fond of radishes and sent down a little one which only weighed six pounds. It was crisp and tender as the little ones and we think will do for the winter.

A nickel gets a fat roll of clean newspapers at this office, just right for the pantry shelves or to put under carpets, or cover the walls of the old house or lumber camp.

Dr. O'Neil of Frederic and Dr. McVay of Detroit gave us a fraternal greeting yesterday. They were returning from the meeting of the local Medical Association at Lewiston Tuesday, and report an interesting and instructive session.

Nothing like knowing what's going on. We keep you posted locally, but The Weekly Inter Ocean gives the news of all the world. By our special arrangement you can secure both papers for one full year for the very low rate of \$1.50, to Jan. 1, 08.

The state board of health has sent out circulars announcing that a special meeting will be held in Lansing November 13 and 14 for the purpose of conducting an embalmers' examination. Candidates will be required to take both written and oral examinations.

Fred M. Warner has officially announced that he will be a candidate for a third term as governor of Michigan. His platform, he says, will be the several messages he sent to the legislature during the recent special session.

The Italian who was arrested for shooting at Lester McPeak, after being put off his engine, was held for trial at the January term of the Circuit Court on his examination before Justice Neiderer, last week. He gave bail for his appearance.

George Deyarmond received a very painful wound one day last week. He was jumping out of a hay mow with a fork in his hand and when he struck the ground he gave the fork a jerk, running it into his leg about three inches. The last report he was improving and able to be around.

About the last of the berry season, Eugene Smith lost his watch, which he was unable to find, though repeated search was made. About two weeks ago Wilhelm Anderson was out hunting and found the ticker and made Eugene happy by promptly returning it as soon as he learned of its ownership.

Hereafter all railroads will only carry 150 pounds of baggage for each hunter, all over that amount to be charged for at excess baggage rates. All baggage must be in boxes, crates, etc., provided with suitable handles, no piece to weigh more than 250 pounds. Stoves, barrels, etc., will be required to be forwarded by freight or express.

The Bart Sewing Society was entertained last Friday evening, by the Irving sisters and Miss Russell in the most approved Halloween style. The members were met at the door and escorted to the dressing room by three sheeted ghosts, and after recovering from that shock, they found the house was lighted by grinning "punks" attended by black cats. After a short time devoted to the weekly meeting, the balance of the evening was spent in orthodox Halloween stunts, and concluded by a dainty lunch enlivened by personal comedians.

"Widow McCarty," with a nice bunch of girls, were here two evenings this week with "Hill's Hair Acne." The attendance was fair and the general verdict was "good for the kind."

An exchange thinks \$60,000,000 spent on chewing gum annually is a large sum to be wasted on a treadmill unattached to any productive machinery. But when a woman is chewing gum she finds it difficult to talk, and that's a blessing not to be scorned.—Washington Post.

The Cheboygan Era is the name of a newspaper just started at Tower, N. Whitley & Son, of Millersburg, are the proprietors. It starts up with a liberal amount of advertising and its columns are well filled with local news. They are giving the town a good paper and ought to be appreciated.—Cheboygan News.

There is a small-pox patient quarantined at the post house in Otsego county. It is said to have been imported from Saginaw to the McKinnon lumber camp near Johannesburg. Every precaution has been taken by Dr. Knapp to prevent the spreading of the disease.

A letter from M. E. Hagerman of Carson City renewing his subscription, reports all well and prosperous and says they are glad to note the success of Crawford County and especially of Beaver Creek township, where they formerly resided. Their old neighbor, C. D. Vincent, was visiting with them at the time of writing and both send kindly greetings to their old friends in this county.

A man from Mason county named William Harden, 28 years of age, driving a team with a load of logs on a pair of big wheels the 31st ult., at Schreier's camp near Hardgrove, fell so that the wheel ran over his shoulder and chest, killing him almost instantly. The body was sent home to Scottsville for interment.

According to the apportionment of the primary school money there are 747,091 school children in Michigan and \$2,989,821 to be apportioned among them, or about four dollars per child. Wayne county has 110,217 school children and gets \$440,860, and Roscommon county, which has the fewest children of any, has 579 pupils and gets \$2,616.

Returns for September show 2,882 deaths returned to the Department of State. This corresponds to an annual death rate of 13.5 per 1,000 estimated population. This number slightly exceeds the number returned for August, but is considerably less than the number returned for the corresponding month of 1906, the rate for that month being 16.6 per estimated population.

Our citizens are given a genuine surprise this week, by the announcement that L. Fournier had sold his drug business and would retire for a time from active work. Mr. Fournier has been a fixture here so long and so well and favorably known in our social, as well as business world, that the change seems incredible. While all regret his action, all will acknowledge that he deserves the rest, and will unite in wishing him continued prosperity.

To the citizens of Grayling and Crawford Co.: Having purchased the drugstock of L. Fournier, to continue the business at the old stand, we make our bow and invite former patrons of the store, and all others, to call and see us and get acquainted whether in immediate need of goods or not. We will bid you welcome, and promise courteous treatment. We expect to keep our stock fully up to date and to make fair prices, handling pure drugs and medicines and all the usual sundry lines, and solicit such patronage as we may merit. Very respectfully, A. M. Lewis & Co.

The lower house at Lansing by an unanimous vote passed the juvenile court bill and the military bill. The first places for handling all juvenile offenders will be within the jurisdiction of probate judges with the aid of probate officers; the second provides pay for national guard for enlisted men attending drill and a fund of \$10,000 per company for the building of armories.

One of the strong drug firms of the state is at Newberry, composed of W. C. Spring, A. M. Lewis, Dr. Perry and Dr. Baker, who have also a fine drug store at McMillen. Dealing to extend their business they have purchased the stock of L. Fournier in this village and will continue at the old corner. The store here will be conducted by A. M. Lewis under the firm name of A. M. Lewis and Co., while Mr. Spring will manage the one at Newberry. While we regret the retirement of Mr. Fournier, we welcome the new firm and bespeak for them liberal support.

Charlie Fletcher has been busy a week or more wire fencing land near St. Helen for John Carter. The inclosures are intended for the reception of 600 Angoras which Mr. Carter had an expert select for prime breeding purposes. Mr. Carter does not intend to enter the business himself, because of other manifold engagements, but rather to bunch them out in herds of say 200 among the farmers who can and will take an interest in this incoming industry. The value of the Angora is not alone in its fleece, nor in flesh and pelt. It is a forager among noxious plant and shrub life, and therefore of value to the tiller of virgin soil and those of older clearings. Mr. Carter's enterprise is worthy of recognition and doubtless our farmers will respond.—Roscommon News.

## ABOUT CONFECTIONERY!

Did you ever stop to think, when buying confectionery, whether you were getting the best candy or not. We sell the famous

### S. B. & A. CHOCOLATES;

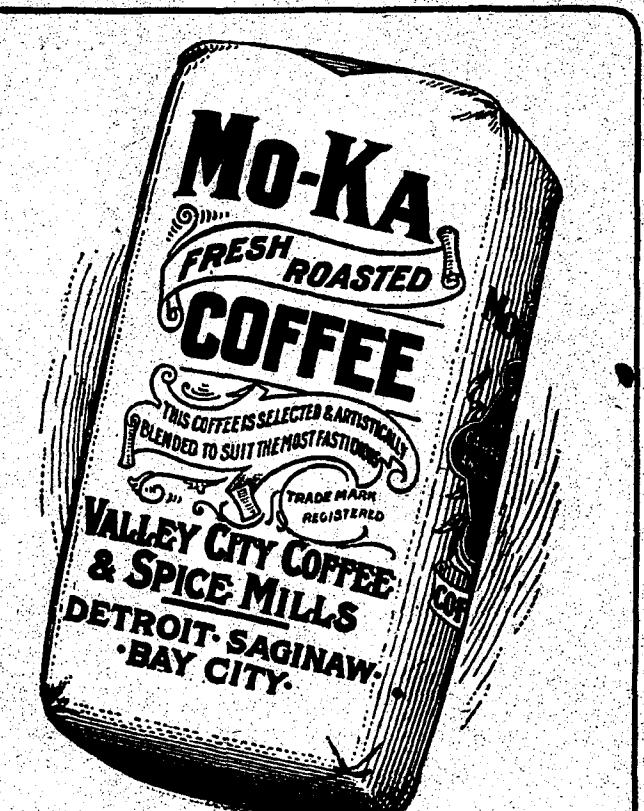
when you buy this, you get the best. Each one stamped S. B. & A. they conform to every requirement of the Pure Food Law.

### We Would Suggest

that you try one of the most delightful eating Confectionery made.

We aim to satisfy every customer every time.

### Sorenson's Confectionery Department.



High Grade Coffee at a Popular Price 20c the lb. Sold Everywhere.

## ROSCOMMON STATE BANK

Roscommon, Michigan.

W. B. ORCUTT, President H. L. COX, Vice President

HARRY J. COX, Cashier

DIRECTORS—W. B. Orcutt, J. B. Kiely, W. F. Johnston, A. J. Price, E. A. Gaffney, H. L. Cox, George G. Brown.

## Your Opportunity

Rests with you!

Success in life depends on your thrift and the habit you cultivate for saving!

The present time is always the best. You can start a savings Account with us for..... One Dollar! Let it be the beginning of your road to success!

## 4% Paid

on certificates of deposit. Money loaned on improved real estate and village property.

## COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED.

Banking hours 9 to 12--1.30 to 4:00 p. m.

## New arrival in LADIES' COATS



Regardless of the fact that we are better prepared than in past seasons, we have had a remarkable sale in Ladies' Garments. This necessitated our buying a second lot, which we have just received. They are some of the latest styles out, direct from the Fashion centers and as the season is advanced, we secured them at considerable saving.

We are offering splendid values at \$5.00 and up that you cannot duplicate at other stores at 1-4 to 1-2 more.

Childrens Coats in Bear Skin, Astrachans, Fancy Plaids and plain materials.

A new line of fall and Winter Plaid Dress Goods just received, 45 inches wide. All wool 75c a yard.

Ladies' Long Kid Gloves at \$2.25 and \$3.00 in black and white.

### Mens' Wearables.

We are fully prepared to fill your wants in suits and overcoats. The very newest in style and patterns are shown.

Mens' and Boys caps 50c to \$1.50.

Boys' School shoes, Suits and Gloves.

## Grayling Mercantile Co.,

Drugs Patent Medicines

## Central Drug Store

"The Best Drugs."

Fresh Candy every week

## "Queen City Sweets"

The Kind that Satisfies.

Ask the man for the candy in the white boxes.

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy. Cigar

## The Boom Continues!

Lots sold on monthly payments.

Brink's Addition on the South side had more dwelling houses built on it in the past two years than any other two additions in the village of Grayling.

Don't Pay Rent! Get Yourself a Home!

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASER.

## W. F. BRINK.

## Copyright Books.

We have just received a full assortment of the most popular Copyright Books by some of the best authors, which we are selling at

Sixty Cents Each.

## FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE,

THE OLD RELIABLE.



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.  
CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1900.

## WORK OR STARVATION

### ALTERNATIVE IS SET BEFORE UTE INDIANS.

Report of Army Officer Blames Agent and Calls For Warm Heart—Increase in Made in Ocean Freight Rates.

Harsh treatment on the part of Major Downs, Indian agent at the Thunder Butte station, S. D., is responsible for the trouble with the Utes, according to a report received by the War Department in Washington from Captain Carter P. Johnson, the officer in command of the troops sent to the scene. Commissioner Francis Leupp of the bureau of Indian affairs has accepted Captain Johnson's report as a reflection on that bureau. Citing the fact that the disaffected Utes have refused two offers to work for railroad companies, one of which contemplated paying them \$2 a day for labor only fifteen miles from their present homes, Mr. Leupp said: "The present condition of the Utes is the result of the policy of the government to set them off and feed them. That is not the Indian office policy. This office believes in applying the same rule to the Indians that is applied to poor and ignorant men of any race. We believe in finding work for them and then in permitting them to go hungry if they will not accept the opportunity to make a living."

### OCEAN FREIGHT RATES UP.

Increase of 10 to 20 Per Cent Made—Heavy Exportation of Wheat—Ocean freight rates to Europe are up from 10 to 20 per cent and may go higher before they reach their former low level, but there is no fear of a scarcity of room in spite of the increased exports to which shippers are looking forward this fall. It is estimated by shippers that 141,000,000 bushels of wheat are available for export to Europe this year. There will also be a heavy exportation of flour. This is the opinion of prominent men. It will be the largest factor in the freight situation, but there has been also an increased export of copper.

### Ties Put in Path of Express.

Two attempts were made the other night to wreck the Buffalo express on the Pennsylvania railroad sixteen miles above Kittanning, Pa. Two piles of ties were placed on the tracks. M. E. Alberts, a game warden, found both obstructions. He removed one, but was compelled to flag the train to prevent it from crashing into the second.

### Love and Worry Cause Suicide.

Mrs. Josie Smith, aged 20, wife of C. W. Smith, a special agent of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, committed suicide in Kansas City because, as she said in a note, she was homesick to return to her parents in New Orleans and because she was dependent on account of her intense love for her husband, which she said made her jealous.

### Drowned by Cloudburst.

Sixteen persons were drowned or crushed to death, fifty houses washed away, small craft sunk in the harbor, and large vessels damaged by a cloudburst at San Jose del Cabo, Lower California, on Oct. 14. Word of the disaster was brought by Captain Paulson and passengers on the steamship Curacao, from Mazatlan.

### Trick to Slay Himself.

Russell Johnson, a teller in the State National Bank of Shawnee, Ok., attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a knife. He cannot live. His accounts are reported all right. Worry over financial conditions the last few days is believed to have caused temporary insanity.

### Two Electrocutated at Mine.

The burning of the breaker of the Fernwood Colliery of the Erie Coal Company, the death of two men, who came in pany at Scranton, Pa., was the cause of contact with electric light wires. The dead are John H. Williams, the superintendent of the colliery, and Tammany Maguelli, an Italian mine worker.

### Agree on No Extra Session.

A correspondent wires that President Roosevelt and his cabinet agree that the present financial situation does not demand the calling of an extra session of Congress. Instead there will be conferences between leaders of both houses and financiers on remedial legislation to be secured at the regular session.

### Halloween Wound Is Fatal.

H. R. Bridgford died of a gunshot wound received at Trent, S. D., Halloween night. Henry Hendrickson, a wealthy grain buyer of Trent, is alleged to have fired the shot as the result of enmity between the two men over the liquor question. He will be arrested, it is said.

### Comes Into Great Fortune.

Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who soon is to wed a Hungarian count, has come into complete possession of her fortune of more than \$12,000,000, her mother being discharged in court as her guardian.

### Nebraska Bank Closes Doors.

The Commercial State bank, with deposits of \$180,000, closed in Grand Island, Neb. It had \$50,000 in the First National bank of Burlington, Iowa, whose cashier committed suicide.

### Eleven Hurt in Explosion.

By the premature explosion of a heavy charge of dynamite in Butler, Mo., eleven men were severely injured, but the explosion was not fatal. The men were working in a limestone mine.

### Loans Eight Dollars; Kills Two Men.

Because he lost \$8 in a game of poker with Philip Wilson and Will Roberts, two white men, at Denver, I. T. Farr Davis, a negro, shot the two men in the chairs and then turned his revolver upon a negro onlooker, wounding him. Davis escaped.

### Opera Stages in Pest.

Mrs. Olive Fremstad, opera singer, had a narrow escape from disaster while on the deck of the liner La Provence when a heavy wave swept the deck of the vessel, carrying away the bridge railing and smashing in the captain's cabin.

### Bankers Meet Currency Demands.

New York banks paid out \$75,000,000 in currency and dividend disbursements and met enormous weekly and monthly cash demands on the same day, providing a doubt the soundness of the financial situation.

## PRICE OF FOOD MAY GO DOWN.

Cashier Reduction Story Causes Talk of a General Decrease.

Reductions in the price of foodstuffs in general are likely to come in the near future, according to a dispatch expressed by Chicago jobbers and meat packers, and inspired by predictions credited to Edward A. Cudahy of Omaha. There is, however, no general move just now to put lower prices into effect. Mr. Cudahy, it is reported in dispatches, said that his company had reduced prices 10 per cent. "As soon as the financial conditions become more settled I look for further decreases in the price of live stock," said Michael Cudahy, president of the Cudahy company. "There is an abundant supply and reduced prices to the retailer and consumer will very probably follow. Receipts, which have slightly fallen off during the recent disturbance, will be all the heavier when the flurry is past. I think the Omaha report that a 10 per cent cut in prices is already being made is erroneous. In fact, if it were so I think I am a sprig of the spruce." A. A. Sprague II, of Sprague, Warner & Co., held out some hope of a general cut in prices. "Everything is so high now that it seems a safe prediction that prices will go lower," he said. "I look for cheaper foodstuffs if there is any appreciable change in the present level of prices. Just present, however, quotations are fairly stable and I know of no general movement toward lower cost of living. "Whether foodstuffs are to go lower all depends, of course, on supply and demand," said Franklin MacVeagh. "In many lines of merchandise handled by us there has been a short supply. There is at present no general outlook for prices. I know of no general movement in these lines, but there will be minor fluctuations. Cereal products have gone up tremendously, and there is some doubt whether these prices can be maintained. That largely depends on speculation."

## FEWER BIRDS; VAST LOSS.

Damage to Crops Greater Than National Loss Capital.

Because of the decrease in the number of birds the United States is losing yearly without protest a sum larger than the capitalization of all the national banks in the country, according to a statement by President William Dutcher of the National Association of Audubon Societies at the annual meeting of the association in New York. The public, declared Mr. Dutcher, places a value on the bird crop of \$800,000,000 to be destroyed annually by insects. This destruction is due, entirely to the rapid decrease in the number of insectivorous birds. "If a million or more dollars are lost through the management of a bank or any other fiduciary institution," he said, "it creates a wave of protest throughout the country, yet a yearly loss equal to the entire capitalization of the national banks creates no comment simply because the public does not realize what is going on." Mr. Dutcher said that the association was in a position to do good work in the protection of birds, but that to carry on its work successfully it should have a larger endowment fund and a far larger membership.

## TWO LARGEST SHAFT MINES.

Pittsburgh-Buffalo Coal Company Begins Development of Fields.

An investment of over \$3,000,000 is involved in plans announced for the development of new coal fields near Zollersville, Washington county, Pa., by the Pittsburgh-Buffalo Coal Company. This company has secured a tract of 14,000 acres of coal lands and has started work on what, it is said, will be the two largest shaft mines in the world. The company will also build a new mining town to be known as Mariana, to accommodate a working force of 5,000 men, which, it is said, will work the coal fields near Zollersville. The company has also secured a tract of 10,000 to 15,000 acres. Contracts have been made by the Pittsburgh-Buffalo company with the M. A. Hanna company of Cleveland and the James W. Ellsworth company of Chicago for the handling of 1,000,000 tons of coal in the Northwest next year.

## GIVES LIFE FOR STRANGERS.

Railroad Man Pushes Passengers to Safety, but Is Himself Killed.

Michael Mason, a middle-aged man employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at the Union station in Pittsburgh, sacrificed his own life in saving three other persons from what seemed inevitable death. A man, woman and child reached the station on the Greenburg express and, becoming confused in passing through the train sheds, got on the tracks in front of an incoming train. Mason leaped to their side and with a vigorous push hurled them from the track to the platform at the side, but before he could himself reach the platform the train was upon him and he was crushed to death. The rescued passengers escaped in the crowd before their names were ascertained. Mason leaves a wife and two children.

## Burns to Death in Jail Fire.

Leroy Brown, a prisoner in the city jail in Enterprise, Ala., was burned to death when the jail building was destroyed by fire. Aerie Goins, another prisoner, it is said, set the building on fire in order to escape. Brown was locked in a cell in a separate part of the jail and was dead before he could be reached. Goins escaped.

## Outlook for Reciprocity Poor.

Negotiations with Germany for the conclusion of a reciprocity treaty probably soon will be renewed. The prospects of a successful outcome are not encouraging. When the North commission completed its inquiry agreements were reached upon all features of a reciprocity treaty excepting the sections regarding meats.

## U. P. Lays Off 5,000 Men.

Five thousand men employed in construction camps along the line of the Union Pacific have been laid off, but the move is no way related to financial stringency, according to a statement made by General Manager Mohler. A reduction in track forces necessarily takes place at this season of year.

## "Round Table" Writer Freed.

Maximilien Harden, editor of Die Zeitung, was acquitted in court in Berlin of the charge of libel brought against him by Count Knor von Helldorf following a trial in which discreditable orgies involving men close to the throne were described.

## Grosscup and Sampson Indicted.

Federal Judge Grosscup, Marshall B. Sampson and others have been indicted at Charleston, W. Va., for criminal negligence leading to the manslaughter in a railway wreck last August.

## Bankers Meet Currency Demands.

New York banks paid out \$75,000,000 in currency and dividend disbursements and met enormous weekly and monthly cash demands on the same day, providing a doubt the soundness of the financial situation.

## NAVY WORK TIED UP.

Twenty-Five Men Strike, at Mare Island Yard.

Riveters Demand Great Increase in Wages at Critical Time—Boys' Frank Ends in Electrocutation of Austrian in Duluth.

Repair work at the Mare Island navy yard, San Francisco, in preparation for the arrival of the Atlantic fleet, has been effectively tied up by a strike of twenty-five riveters. The strikers were at work on the transport Sheridan at the time they walked out. As that vessel occupies the dry dock, the yard is unable to take additional work at the present time. Labor conditions on the Pacific coast are such that it is said to be almost impossible to get all the work done. The men were receiving \$3.92 a day, when their helpers received \$3.20 and the heat they \$2.50 a day. The riveters demanded \$25 a hundred for one-half inch rivets and \$12 a hundred for seven-eighths inch rivets. At this rate they would make in excess of \$25 a day, out of which they would have to pay their helpers about \$3 a day. According to advice to the Navy Department the men presented their demands and walked out, immediately following the receipt of news that the President had definitely fixed the sailing date for the Atlantic fleet. Assistant Secretary Newberry felt that the men had taken unfair advantage of the department, inasmuch as they had not given the department an opportunity to consider the grievance. At the order of the department the strikers were removed to the yard for a conference, and upon their failure to appear record was made that they were "discharged."

## MAY RAISE NO CROP IN 1905.

Torch Is Used to Enforce Demands of Tobacco Men.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by the associations of tobacco growers and by the American Society of Equity to induce the tobacco growers of the country to pool their unseed crops and not plant another crop until the tobacco now on hand is sold. While the associations oppose violence, precautions have been taken to guard tobacco warehouses against incendiaries. The tobacco barn of William Green, near Curdsville, Ky., was burned the other morning and the barn owner there was destroyed. The warehouse of John Matthews, near Owensboro, are under a guard of ten armed men. It is reported that a planter, S. C. Tichenor of McKean county, has been three times visited by night riders and notified that he must pool his tobacco or suffer the consequences. To-day an army of 500 men is being mobilized at Livermore. When the forces are organized the army will call upon Massey & Co., tobacco buyers, and demand that they quit the field. It is planned that the army will march to Calhoun and call on John Ramsey, who has bought about 350,000 pounds of this year's crop, and demand that he quit buying and that he release growers from their contracts with him. Squads of men have been sent in various directions through the tobacco raising country demanding that growers hold their crops until the Winchester executive committee of the Burley Association, which is a branch of the National, decided that its members will not grow a crop in 1905. The growers are being assured by their leaders that if there is no crop in 1905 they will get as much for their unseed crops of 1906 and 1907 as they would for the three crops, should they grow one next year.

## FRANK ENDS IN ELECTROCUTION.

Boys Lay Live Wire and When Foreman Steps on It Death Results.

Three boys, who attempted "to make the Austrian jump," were arrested on a murder charge in West Duluth, Minn. They obtained a piece of live wire, attached it to the electric light wire, and strung it in front of an Austrian boarding house. Frank Melis, the first man to approach, stepped on it and was instantly killed. The arrested boys are Arthur Emborg, Herbert Deltzer and George Laugel, ranging from 12 to 14 years of age.

## Woman Killed in Windstorm.

A northwest storm of short duration with heavy rain passed over Galveston early Wednesday. A woman was slain by a velocity of 72 miles an hour. One woman was killed by being crushed in a falling house. About twenty frame houses were blown down. It is estimated that twenty people were injured in the western part of the city. Several business houses were unroofed.

## Car Factories Shut Down.

Owing to the fact that the railroads have stopped ordering cars as a result of financial stringency it is probable that several, if not all, of the fourteen plants of the American Car and Foundry Company will be shut down, some of them on Dec. 1. About eight thousand men are employed in these plants in St. Louis and in other States.

## Carries Severed Foot a Mile.

Riding a horse near Elida, N. M., Ben Johnson, a lad 16 years old, ran the animal into a barbed wire fence and completely severed his right foot. He carried the severed member, he rode into the town, a mile, for treatment, and did not faint.

## Financial Situation Eased.

The Treasury Department at Washington has had application from banks all over the country for new circulation, while the New York situation has been eased by the investment of millions of dollars of hoarded cash in stocks at bargain prices.

## Panama Canal Locks 110 Feet.

One hundred and ten feet is the width which the Navy Department has finally fixed upon as desirable for the locks for the projected Panama canal. This is an increase of ten feet in width over the plans on which the commission is now working.

## Railway Traffic Paralyzed.

A strike of more than 100,000 railway employees in the United Kingdom has been called, and the traffic of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales will be paralyzed.

## Indians Fall in Battle.

In a battle between United States troops and Indians in southern Utah several days ago three persons were killed and another was wounded. All the dead are believed to have been Indians.

## Chicago Shoe Store Burns.

A fire estimated at \$200,000 was caused in a shoe store which burned the shoe store of J. H. Holden, 225 to 231 State street, Chicago.

## WHOLETOWN WIPED OUT

Fifteen Thousand Persons Perish in Awful Landslide.

ONLY TWO SURVIVE.

Terrible Disaster in Bokhara, Province of Russian Turkestan.

PEOPLE BURIED BY MOUNTAIN.

Horror Follows Recent Series of Severe Earthquakes.

The whole of the town of Karatagh, in Bokhara, Russian Turkestan, has been destroyed and the entire population, numbering about 15,000, was buried by a tremendous mountain slide following the recent earthquake there. It is declared that scarcely a score of the people have survived, and that their sufferings are pitiable. One report is to the effect that the Governor of Karatagh and his mother are the only survivors.

The slide was caused by the recent severe earthquakes in the mountains. Karatagh is situated in a narrow valley, with precipitous mountains towering above it. Although landslides are frequent in that region, following earthquakes, the people remained in the town, and when the immense weight of rock crashed down upon them they were caught in a trap. The entire town, it is said, is buried from view. Hundreds were entombed in their homes. The cold is severe and adds greatly to the suffering of the few survivors. The mountaineers hurried to the scene and are caring for the living, but owing to the danger of further rock slips it is impossible to attempt to reach those buried in the ruins.

Bokhara, or, as it is sometimes called, Turkestan, lies high up in the mountainous regions of Asia, with Russian Turkestan to the north and Afghanistan to the south. It is a dreary expanse of arid plains, bordered and intersected by mountains. Its population is estimated at 1,500,000, not including the wandering hordes that eke out a scanty living on the plains and in the narrow valleys. In summer the heat is intense and the winters are long and severe. Earthquakes are frequent.

The country is famous for its horses and the breeding of shawl goats furnishes a means of livelihood to many of its people. In recent years the Transcaspian Railway has improved the industrial condition of the country, which for ages depended on camel caravans to carry its produce to outside markets and bring back the firearms, the powder and the few other necessities of life in that wild country.

Although a region of poverty now, Bokhara was the seat of powerful rulers in the middle ages. The people still retain their courage, but little else of their former greatness.

Tashkend, from which news of the Karatagh disaster was sent, is an important commercial town in Asiatic Russia and the capital of Russian Turkestan.



## FOREIGN

Mulid Haid overhauled defeated troops of the Sultan of Morocco.

Arrangements were made to bring the famous Giant's Causeway of Ireland to the United States.

The French ship, Leon XIII., went ashore on the coast of Ireland and much damage was done.

Growth of the anti-American feeling in Havana was emphasized when a United States flag was hoisted in a theater.

London was stirred by an article purporting to expose irregularities in the annuities of British royalty and peers.

Chinese who were refused landing privileges at a Mexican port, fought with the crew of the vessel, but were finally subdued.

The slayer of a Denver girl in Hongkong was condemned to die at the criminal session of the American Oriental Court.

The visit of the Crown Prince of Japan to Seoul was marked by hearty demonstrations of delight on the part of the Koreans.

A tunnel undermining the railroad leading to the Car's palace was discovered, and a possible attempt on the Emperor's life thereby averted.

The steamer Empress of China sunk alongside her docks at Vancouver, British Columbia, and the name was at once laid at the door of Japanese.

In Finland twenty persons, mostly workmen, members of a secret society, have been arrested on suspicion of having been connected with the wrecking of the imperial yacht last month on the Finnish coast.

The Arbitration Committee of the Peace Conference at The Hague has voted in favor of the obligatory arbitration project, the United States being one of the nations that voted in favor of it. Germany and Austria were the only important nations whose delegates opposed the measure.

An infernal project for building the service by any colonial authority of any legal process regarding fisheries should any American vessels and suspending all colonial statutes authorizing colonial officials to seize American vessels for alleged fishing offenses was proclaimed at St. John's, N. E. Sept. 24. This is a case of the early submission of the fisheries question to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration. Americans will now be able to enter Newfoundland waters and buy her fish from the colonists without interference, as they did prior to 1900.

## PEACE CONGRESS RECORD.

Net Results of the International Conference at The Hague.

The net results of the International peace conference at The Hague, which extended from June 20 to Oct. 18, are, in the opinion of Gen. Horace Porter, a prominent member of the American delegation, far beyond expectations. Instead of being a disappointment, as has been frequently reported in cable dispatches, Gen. Porter said they had done the work they were sent to do, namely, to establish the principle of the inviolability of private property at sea as a rule of international law. He says they secured for this the support of a large majority of the powers represented, although they failed to win unanimous assent. Besides this, the conference has placed restrictions upon the use of floating mines; has forbidden the bombardment of undefended sea coast towns; has prohibited the levying of contributions by threats; has abolished the non-combatant in war time; has strengthened the proposals for relief of the wounded; and has taken resolutions against a revival of privateering by insisting that converted merchant vessels be formally enrolled upon the naval list and commanded by a naval officer. And, finally, just before adjournment, the plan of a permanent Court of Arbitration was agreed upon, with only a few of the smaller nations dissenting, not from the principle, but as to the method of conducting negotiations. He says that the judges should be appointed upon the basis of the equality of all nations. As to the collection of debts by force of arms, the Porter resolution forbidding the employment of force until after arbitration should have been refused, or after an award had been set at naught, was unanimously accepted.

At the closing session, President Neldoff asked the conference to render homage to President Roosevelt for proposing the second conference, and was authorized to send him a telegram expressing gratitude. The efforts to establish an international high court of justice and obligatory arbitration were unsuccessful, largely owing to disagreement as to the method of its creation, although the principle of obligatory arbitration was formally adopted. The right of the different rulers to sign the various conventions, or agreements, will be open until June 30, 1905.

The general expenses of the conference approximated \$300,000, nearly half of which was spent for telegrams, and over \$500,000 to pay for the numerous dinners given in honor of different delegates.

## CURRENT COMMENT

All over the country farmers are finishing up their season's work and making account of profits. Most of them are satisfied with the year's labor, for, while crops are not so great in volume as they have been for the past two or three years, prices are such that the farmers of the United States will receive almost \$1,000,000,000 more for their products than they got last year.

What this means to the country may be guessed when it is reflected that the farmer is the basis of prosperity. When he is well off, all men in other occupations are comfortable. When hard times seize him, all other lines of business are at once affected. He is the foundation of the national wealth. If the farmer has no money to deposit in the rural banks, banks have no money to lend to manufacturers and merchants. If he has no crops, railroads can not earn dividends. Shortage of money at once reduces industry and lowers the rate of wages. If it continues, thousands of men are thrown out of employment and misery becomes general.

On the other hand, when the farmer is prosperous, money and credit can be obtained for merchandising and manufacturing, railroads, shipping, and so on. In fact, the farmer's success or failure, in all respects, influences all other lines of business over the country. The earth is the mother of all wealth. Everything man uses comes out of it originally, and the men who devote themselves to cultivating the soil are the medium between earth's riches and the rest of mankind.

Farmers should be happy as this winter draws in. With abundant profits, in peace and plenty, they can reflect that their money is well earned. They have not grown rich through robbing other men. They have created wealth. Every dollar they possess represents so much more to feed and clothe humanity, so much more of comfort and happiness.

The American farmer ought to be comfortable in mind as well as in body. He has given him a competence. He has paid off his mortgage long ago. He has good home and good land. He has a balance in the bank, and as he looks forward he can see plenty in the future. He is much better off than most men, although he may not realize it.—Chicago Journal.

## Oil Trains Spy Methods.

While hunting for some explanation of the big loans shown on the books of the Standard Oil Company for last year Governor's Council Kellogg brought to light the trust's system of spying, known as the "statistical department." It was the purpose of this department to keep tabs on all sales by rivals through an intricate spy system. It keeps a record of every barrel, can or tank car load which has been taken from the oil fields by competitors, and traces this oil to the market, with each charge for transportation and the final selling price noted. Another device employed by the Standard is that of the dummy company, which masquerades as an independent concern and is moved from one field to another, its business being to cut prices under real competitors of the Standard.

## Paris Aeroplane Record.

Henry Farman, a Paris aviator, has succeeded in navigating the air on his aeroplane a distance of 253 meters, thus breaking the record of 220 meters held by Santos Dumont. His machine traveled at the speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and was brought to the earth with only slight damage. It employed a fifty horsepower motor. The start was made with wheel resting upon the ground, but when a speed of twenty miles an hour was reached by a slight elevation of the front horizontal rudder the aeroplane lifted into the air to the height of twelve feet; then, by adjusting the rudder, that height was maintained throughout the flight. Farman says he is convinced that he can fly a mile or more without the slightest difficulty.

## Chadwick Secret Withheld.

Upon the order of Attorney General Hammond, the marshal at Cleveland withheld from publication the deposition which Beckus, the financial broker, gave in regard to the financial transactions of the late Cassius L. Chadwick, who died while serving a term in prison for a long series of crooked financial deals.

## WAR ON WESTERN FRAUD.

Steadfastness of Timber and Coal Lands to Be Vigorously Prosecuted.

After a series of important conferences held with the Attorney General of the United States, M. C. Burch, special assistant attorney general in the field, has returned to the Far West, commissioned to go ahead with government land fraud suits, both civil and criminal, on a scale larger by far than anything yet undertaken in this time by the government.

The numerous indictments already returned for timber and coal land frauds all through the West are to be prosecuted without exception, and new indictments will be added to the list. The docket of practically every United States district court in the Mountain States is to be crowded with civil suits by which the government will seek to regain its title to the millions upon millions of acres of valuable timber and coal land obtained by fraudulent entry.

The indictments already include many of the most prominent and wealthy men in the West. Mr. Burch is instructed by the President and the Attorney General to inflict upon them the criminal penalty wherever possible. By the civil suits it will be sought to take away from them such of their wealth as has been illegally obtained.

The scope of the machinery the government has set in motion against the land thieves is little comprehended, says a Washington correspondent. In addition to the force of district attorneys, Burch, a well-known Michigan lawyer, has been assigned by the Department of Justice to general charge of these prosecutions. Co-operating with him under the direction of L. C. Wheeler, who received his training in Washington, is the largest secret service staff in the country. Mr. Wheeler has more than 100 men. They are scattered over the immense area of the Mountain States, all burrowing for evidence against the men who have pilfered Uncle Sam out of his valuable coal and timber resources. These men do not call themselves secret service employees, since the secret service is supposed solely to be engaged in ferreting out counterfeiters and protecting the person of the President. Mr. Wheeler and his staff are known as special agents of the Department of Justice. In fact, however, their business is that of a secret service, specially created by the President to clamp on the trail of the railroad corporations and the mining and timber millionaires, who have been the chief misdoers in land thievery.

The prosecutions in charge of Mr. Burch are not to be confounded with the much-storied chapter of fraud in Oregon. The work of Mr. Burch and Mr. Wheeler lies chiefly in Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado. Though not so well known, the land fraud inquiry and prosecution in the latter States have been conducted on much wider lines and with more startling results than in Oregon. The government investigation has brought about the most startling of all the disclosures by its probing into the coal land frauds. It has been brought out conclusively that in Wyoming, in Colorado, in Utah and in Idaho, the Harriman railroad system, the Hill interests and the Gould lines, respectively, have secured a grip on the bulk of the coal deposits in the West—deposits now known to be large enough to furnish the nation with fuel for years when the Eastern coal mines shall have been exhausted.

The last batch of indictments for illegally obtaining coal land came out in Colorado and included seventy prominent men, some of them resident Westerners and others from Eastern and Middle Western cities, who thought they saw a good thing and ravenously joined in the wholesale grabbing for rich public lands.

An American girl ought to get a pretty good count for \$500,000. The quality of milk, and not the price of it, is what ought to go higher. The Lusitania can keep on breaking records just so she doesn't break herself. Lillian Russell says divorce is a blessing; and Lillian has tried it often enough to know. Japan has established an emigration bureau, just as if anybody wanted to emigrate there.

The wireless telegraph company will never have to contend with a strike of its line-men.

That Pittsburgh woman who refused \$1,000,000 for a divorce is certainly not an easy quitter.

Time for the country to take a good, strong tonic in preparation for the second Harry Thaw trial.

Newport society has adopted the "too dance" as the latest fad. This will be hard on the heels.

A German chemist has invented paper clothing. But if paper keeps on going up in price, nobody can afford to wear it.

A San Francisco man has about \$75,000 worth of souvenirs he picked up in Peking when the Empress Dowager was not looking.

On his shipwrecked Count Zeppelein was up in the air for seven hours. Sometimes in this country men are "up in the air" for days.

A Washington writer says that chauffeur once meant a sort of bandit—one that held up travelers. Now the chauffeur is one who runs 'em down.

It will be a pity if the American brides get into their heads that idea of a bridal train lasting two years.

The dawn of wireless commercial telegraphy will be almost as welcome as the dawn of wireless politics.

Mrs. Chadwick has gone, but there are still a good many disciples left of the school of slick financing.

The vegetarian Chicago university team may insist on substituting a pumpkin for the present pigskin football.





## More husky young men die from over-exertion on the football field than in the harvest field.

Keep the old sow as long as she continues to give you a good litter. Do not turn her off simply because she is old.

All animals thrive best when fed at regular intervals and given each time no more than they will readily consume.

Barley is a good deal better feed for fattening steers than most farmers understand. When you can buy it at a low price, try it.

Those who have to buy hay may console themselves by recalling that in the spring of 1870 hay sold in New York at \$40 to \$48 per ton.

The proportion of profit is usually greater where small numbers of stock are handled than otherwise. That's where the small farmer comes in.

Barley as a feed for live stock is much commoner in European countries than it is in the United States. In this country it is confined more largely to States of the Pacific slope. By-products left from the breweries are usually used as stock feed. Barley is a crop that can be raised in a great many different climates and is surer of maturing a crop than some other of the small grains.

### New Variety of Red Clover.

A recent Government bulletin gives accounts of new kinds of clover obtained from Russia. The variety that has been most promising is that called Orel. One great advantage of this type is that it is leafless. Every reader, who has examined either red or mammoth clover must have noticed the abundance of hairs, so-called, on the stem, and the midrib and skeleton of the leaf. It is this hair or fuzz that renders red and mammoth clover so exceedingly dusty, and we suspect it is this that causes it to turn black and spoil so readily in bad weather. The hair furnishes the very best opportunities for accumulation of the fungi which are the cause of the heating of clover hay. One of the merits of aliske is that it is smooth like the Orel clover. In most places where it has been tested this variety yields much better than any of the native varieties, and where it has failed it has been in comparison with varieties of similar origin. It has much more leaf growth, but is about two weeks later, coming in along after the mammoth clover; so much later, in fact, that it is not easy to procure seed from the second crop, except north of latitude 43. It is not recommended as a substitute for the common red or mammoth, but as supplementary to either one, particularly in sections north and west of the present limit of clover growing.

### Care of Turkeys.

At the Manitoba Station an experiment was made as to the gains by turkeys confined in pens, as compared with those that ran at large. Those in pens were given all they would eat clean of a mixture of wheat, oats and barley, 2:1:1. In the morning the grain was fed the turkeys which were not out in the evening it was fed whole. It was noted that the turkeys were apparently more fond of oats than of the other grains, so toward the end of the fattening period the proportion of this grain was increased. A little grain was fed the turkeys which were not confined in addition to the food which they could gather. The five turkeys in pens weighed on an average, 6.55 pounds each at the beginning of the season. During the forty-two days of the fattening period the average gain was 4.65 pounds, 6 pounds of grain being eaten per pound of gain. The turkeys running at large also weighed at the beginning of the test 6.55 pounds each, and made an average gain of 1.85 pounds. On both cases the greatest gains were made during the first three weeks of the period. It is stated that the penned turkeys when dressed showed 6 per cent less than those running at large and that they were plumper and were in every way more inviting in appearance.

### Fungus Growth on Grains.

Snout is annoying to farmers, as it not only causes loss, but compels one to use more seed from his crop, which may be of some valuable variety. So damaging has been snout on all kinds of grain that the United States Agricultural Department has issued several special bulletins on the subject. The loss of grain from snout in this country is very large, and yet the material has received but comparatively little attention. Snout is caused by a microscopic fungus, the spores or seed, which form the black, fuzzy mass that takes the place of the normal, or the entire head, these spores are very minute, and are easily blown about, often adhering to the seed before it is planted, and when such kernels sprout the spores also germinate and send delicate threads into the young seedlings. These threads cause the growth of the plant, all the seed as soon as formed; and there is a mass of spores instead of a normal plant. This black mass is so very tenacious that it is recognized by every farmer, but he is not aware of the fact that it is a mass of corn containing snout is a danger to the grain crop of next

year. All such stalks should be cut out and burned on the first sign of snout, and where oats, barley, wheat or any small grain is affected seriously it will sometimes pay to mow the crop and burn it.

### Meat as Chick Food.

In a recent report of experiments in feeding chicks, the Rhode Island Experiment Station says:

The use of the proper proportion of animal food will pay a handsome profit through decreased mortality and increased weight of the chicks. In feeding, bear in mind that chicks in a state of nature spend practically all of their working hours in search of food, and that they do not fill their crops in ten minutes every two hours. Feeding should be, as far as the time of the attendant renders profitable, a continuous process, but by no means a continuous gorge.

The experiment which led up to this conclusion was with an incubator hatch of 210 chicks. These were separated into lots of about fifty each and placed in similar brooders. For thirty days all conditions were kept alike except rations. Pen A was fed a balance ration of grains, meats and green food. The chicks grew and thrived, and not one chick showed symptoms of digestive disorder. The deaths amounted to 3.8 per cent. In Pen B all animal food was withheld; the deaths were 9.5 per cent, of which 75 per cent had bowel trouble. Pen C was fed on grain alone, all animal food and all green food being omitted from the ration; the deaths were 32.7 per cent, of which 90.5 per cent showed digestive trouble. In Pen D all grain food was omitted; the deaths of chicks were 63.7 per cent, of which 85.3 per cent showed bowel trouble. All the living chicks were weighed at the close of the test, and Pen A showed the greatest average weights for all breeds.

### How to Exterminate Hen Mites.

Some years ago our henhouse was badly infested with red lice. I will give my way of getting rid of them, for I think it is a good one; at least, it proved successful. We began by pulling out the old roost, which was nailed against the wall, and then whitewashed the walls and nests. We poured some kerosene on the cracks around the nests. The kerosene will run along the cracks and kill all the lice it gets on. The floor was covered with sand. We then put up a hanging roost by taking some lath and nailing one end to the ceiling and fastened another lath that is to be used as the roost to the other end with a wire. After you have the roost up, dust the chickens with powder to destroy the lice that are on them. This hanging roost is very important. Have it far enough away from the walls so that the chickens, when on it, will not touch the walls, and do not let any chickens roost on the nest or anywhere else. The red lice do not breed on the chickens, as the large gray or white lice do. They lay their eggs in the cracks around the roost and nests. Most of them leave the chickens in the morning and go on them again at night. In this way you can quickly get rid of all the red lice. Even if you only make the roost you can get rid of the lice, for they cannot get on the chickens at night. But it will take two or three months before they will all starve, for they live on one another. If the coop is full of red lice the chickens look sickly. Do not set any hens in places where there are red lice. Move them after dark to a nest where you wish them to set. They generally set well this way if you keep the nest dark for a day or two. The large gray or white lice never leave the hens. Dusting with powder is about as good as anything to kill them.—Miss Matilda M. Sharbaugh.

### Soil Mulching.

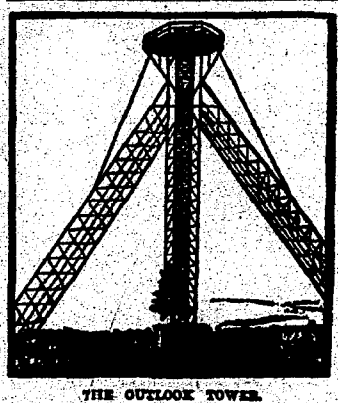
The soil is protected by mulching, not only because mulching assists in retaining moisture by preventing evaporation, but also because the covering supplies moisture in dry seasons by capillary attraction of the soil, which gradually brings up moisture at a time when it is most needed. There are many conflicting opinions and theories regarding the effects of mulching, although many of the difficulties may be traced to the materials used for the purpose. In its consideration some of the leading horticulturists maintain that dry earth is the proper material of use, it being cheap and more easily applied. If the material used be manure, the labor of spreading and removing it is often greater than the value of the crop. A coating two inches upon one acre amounts to about 300 loads, which may cost from \$25 to \$50 in labor alone, and this sum is still further increased if the manure is worked into the soil, while coarser material, such as straw, leaves and cornstalks, must be applied and afterward entirely removed in order to avoid rotting. It is claimed in favor of dry earth that it is an excellent non-conductor and holds between its particles a large volume of air, which not only prevents an attack of frost to a certain extent, but retards loss of moisture and heat. Every rain, however, compacts the covering of earth, forces out the air and lessens the utility of the earth as a mulch. To avoid this, the farmer must resort to frequent cultivation by stirring up the soil. It is due to its service as a mulch that dry earth is capable of mitigating the effects of drought by being frequently loosened by a cultivator, and for a long time this fact has been considered, but the value of cultivation is due to the entrance of air into the soil, which is not only of itself a mulch, but assists in hastening chemical action and the preparation of plant food, while the constant working of the soil destroys weeds that would deprive the growing plants of food and moisture.

## BELL'S AIRSHIP TOWER.

How Great Inventor Expects to Solve Problem of Aerial Travel.

A long stride toward the solution of the problem of aerial navigation was taken recently when Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, brought to successful conclusion a remarkable experiment in architectural construction which has engaged him for many months at Benning, D.C., his magnificent country seat in Nova Scotia. The experiment was one in itself very far removed from the flying machine. It consisted in the building of a three-legged iron tower, 70 feet high. It was not to be used as a launching stage for airships, but as a lookout point over the great estate, and what is of more importance, to stand as a practical demonstration of certain novel theories of Dr. Bell's in the science of structural strains and stresses.

The connection between this tower, with its three skeleton legs of rigid ironwork shouldering into the air, and the hoped-for airship lies in the peculiar construction on these legs. They are apparently ordinary truss frame pillars, such as one may see supporting any great structure of height. But they are something more, for they are built up of tetrahedral cells or units—quite formidable in phrase, but quite simple in fact. The tetrahedral unit, as Dr. Bell has termed it, is a pyramid formed of triangles. Just as one may form a cube by joining the edges of four equal triangles. It is a triangular pyramid



THE OUTLOOK TOWER.

with four similar faces. The peculiar advantage of this form of construction lies in the fact that metal bars, when assembled in this form, can resist a strain or pressure that would cause the same amount of material in any other form to collapse. In its remarkable rigidity it is analogous to the diamond frame of the bicycle, in which form the material shows such power of resistance to strain.

But wherein does this aid in solving the airship problem? In this: Scientists are agreed that the gas balloon is a negligible quantity in practical aerial navigation. The solution lies in the aeroplane. But in this form of airship a hitherto insurmountable difficulty has been found in the necessity of great rigidity in the framework of the supporting planes or wings and in the inextensible law of physics that compels an increase of the weight of the framework and motive power in a ratio hopelessly disproportionate to the increase in the area of the supporting wings.

It is at this point in the airship problem that the genius of Dr. Bell, which evolved the telephone and enabled man to send his voice to indefinite distance through space, has stepped in and pointed the way, by following which man may be able to send his body after his voice.

### The Circus Clock.

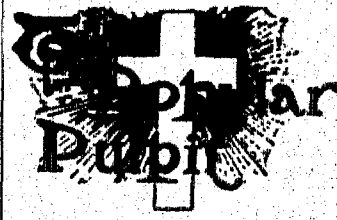
"Did you ever see a member of a circus look at his watch during his performance?" asked a man who is familiar with the circus business. Several men in a group of talkers. None of them recalled ever having noted this action, and marveled at the statement that a watch was never needed.

"The tune of the band tells the tale," went on the speaker. "From the time the first whistle is sounded, which is five minutes before the performance begins, until the last race is run on the hippodrome track, the circus folk do not need a timepiece. "The first whistle is followed by the second only five minutes later, and after that time anyone connected with the show can tell just what acts are on, even if outside of the tent. The band is the timepiece with a circus. Any employee can tell what is going on by the tune the band is playing. The band leader knows just what is required when he arranges the music, and it is unusual for any changes whatsoever to be made. The grand introductory pageant requires a certain kind of music. The high school horses require a cakewalk. Aerobats want a certain kind of music. Aerial performers use another kind. This definite routine of music day by day enables the show people to time their actions without watch or clock."—Indianapolis News.

### What Did He See?

The professor of English in one of our Western colleges was noted for being very absent-minded. It was his custom to call the roll each morning before the lecture. One morning, after calling a name to which there was no response, he looked up, and, peering over his spectacles, he asked, sharply: "Who is the absent boy in the vacant chair I see before me?"

When you meet a man who has money in the bank it is a pretty safe sign that he is not a poet.



## THE PASSING AND PERMANENT.

By Henry F. Cope.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good." 1 Thess. v. 21.

When the walls are being rebuilt it is easy to imagine that the foundations are being destroyed. Old creeds pass away, but truth remains; if they were true in their day they do but give place to the larger truth of the new day. We need to distinguish between the turmoil attendant to the process of building and the beauty of the new temple that arises.

The old folks hear the new truths and ask where are the foundations gone? The young hear the discussion between the old and the new and ask, is there anything settled, any worth believing? What are the permanent elements in religion on which the life may build while the things that are but temporary are adjusting themselves.

It would be the height of folly to assert that there is no change. Some say that we must believe precisely the same things as our fathers believed. To do so would be to be false to our fathers, for they refused to accept the traditions of their elders. The landmarks we leave behind once were far in front of the seekers after truth.

Truth is ever changing; our vision is ever enlarging. The road remains, but the traveler moves on. With the living every day has some new light. Creeds are crystallized statements of truth; truth is vital and cannot be contained in unchanging forms. Credulity blindly accepts yesterday's picture of truth; faith, with open eyes, seeks to-day's truth itself.

Skepticism is most less sinful than credulity. The sloth of the man who will not examine things will not prove them, who prefers to buy his garments of truth ready made, results in what is worse than unbelief, and that is blind belief in the false. It is a religious duty to question every teaching, to prove all things.

How may we find those things that are certain? How may we discover the truth for one day, the truth upon which we may build? Surely there are some things fixed and certain, there is some where pole star and compass. How may we find that truth which belongs to our day and in which we may have the confidence that our fathers had in their truth?

The test of the vital truths is a practical one. Only those truths are vital which concern the present business of living in all its wide sweep. It is a matter of indifference that we may think of the color of angels' hair or the number of strings to their harps; it is a vastly different matter what we may believe as to moral obligations, human rights, and duties.

The test of creed is an ethical one. What things work out best in living, what are the noblest characters and the most useful citizens, the best sons and daughters, and parents, and neighbors? What are the things that help me most in my life, the things that give me moral stimulus and breeding, the things that lead me to covet the best?

The way to find the truth is to do the truth; only the truth that we can do is worth discussing. If you will give yourself to the business of living the truth you have you soon will have the living truth for this new day.

Too many people are holding up as saving doctrines matters of philosophy and speculation, matters of child-like curiosity, because it is easier to hold these things theoretically than to hold living truth practically. The truths that save men are the ones that change their characters; the great authorized and divine translation of the Bible is its translation into present day lofty living.

Build your life on the belief in goodness, in eternal, infinite goodness as the order of the universe, on the superiority of love to hatred, on the final victory of love and goodness, on the ideal of this great human family of ours that shall come to live in unity and brotherhood, and so fulfill the will of the infinite father of all. These things work well.

### LIFE'S TRUE RHYTHM.

By Ray. George Downing Sparks.

There were many coming and going and they had no leisure so much as to eat, and after he had taken leave of them he departed into the mountains to pray.—Mark 6:31-46. Plato, in one of his speculations, pictures the immortal gods listening to the serial music of the spheres. Is there such a thing as rhythm in human life? Can life be said to resemble a thing, perfect, not perfect?

Every great life is made up of two characteristics—the power to work and the ability to rest. The life that is all work soon wears out and comes to nothing. The life that is all rest is weak, flabby and useless, accomplishing nothing and really doing nothing. The important problem is how to combine the two.

To work with every toe of our being, to throw our hearts to whatever tasks we have in hand and then to rest that our temporary cessation will not unfit us for life's duty, but will send us into the conflict with renewed hope and a more dauntless courage.

This work and rest, this toiling with men and then retiring to be withal constitute the true rhythm of life. It brings out the harmony of character, the sublimity of all noble and manly men and women immortal for good, their loss gifted brethren. In this way they do make sounding music the world.

We look at some people and wonder how they ever can be so contented.

say, not only contented, but happy. To us it seems as if they were walking along in Goktha. Their environment, their pitiable surroundings, all at least so it seems to us, combine to crush and benumb every aspiration, every dream of achieving success.

The reason of their splendid courage is to be found in their ability to work and to pray; they know how to close the door on humanity and open it wide to Almighty God. This is their secret. This is what enables them to bear all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune. This is why they are patient in suffering, courageous in adversity, humble in the hour of victory.

No man's life is a bed of roses. There come to all periods of storm and stress, when the heavens are all brass and the earth as iron, when disappointments, not singly, but as legion, overtake us. When our pet schemes, our darling plans, crumble, and like a child's house of blocks, fall crashing to the ground. It is then that we need strength. Our character will show at such an hour whether they have any of the divine rhythm about them—whether they will ring out clear and sweet, or cracked and thin—whether we have the peace that passeth all understanding in our hearts or a poor, make-believe peace, which at first sign of conflict takes wings and flies away.

The great teacher in the words of the text shows us how. He had solved life's secret, how to sound forth the ideal music of humanity. Unselfish action the result of prayer and with prayer necessary for further action.

### VITRIOL FOR AFFINITIES.

By Rev. J. T. Marshall.

We have been hearing a great deal lately about affinities. The papers are reporting cases of men who suddenly discover affinities in the wives of other men and put their discoveries into practice. Of all the base bloodhounds of hell that have slipped their leashes, these "affinity" seekers are the meanest. Compared with them, the common murderer would make a good Christian Endeavor president.

For the wretch who in hunger steals; for him who in anger strikes a blow; for him who falls under the temptation to drink, let us have charity. But for the low-bellied lecher who seduces his wife, to whom he has sworn eternal love, and seeks an "affinity," let us keep nothing but vitriol for his fellows. They are the worst enemies of decency and order and should be lashed to the utmost limit of the law. It is to be hoped that our judges will realize their privileges.

The seventh commandment forbids everything that tends to degrade family life. The lowering of our moral sense is evident from the way in which we issue our divorces. We have the worst record of any nation upon earth. In twenty years we have in the United States divorced 328,000 couples, thus affecting the destinies of 656,000 married persons and thousands of children. This is an average of 16,000 couples yearly. In ten years Chicago has divorced 16,338 couples. New York stands next of our cities with 5,231.

We need more uniformity in our State laws. We need an effort to limit the number of marriage licenses issued. Do we not begin our reformation at the wrong end of the line? Should one who is sure to transmit disease, or one who is mentally deficient, or one who is sure to remain a pauper or a habitual drunkard, be allowed to contract such a relationship as marriage implies?

### Short Meter Sermons.

Feigned sadness is unfeigned sin. The sour disposition is never saved. Only a lie needs to be bolstered by a lie. To discount your burdens count your blessings. A slighted opportunity becomes no slight obstacle. The only sin that wounds us is the sin we welcome.

Life's gold comes out of its furnaces of affliction. Scatter sunshine and you will keep out of the shadow. To-day is yesterday's harvest and tomorrow's sowing.

No man ever lost any time by putting a curb on his temper. No heart is emptied of its venom by pouring it out at the lips.

The man who vents his spleen on another gets most of it himself. The new day will come from men who believe it is now evening.

Only a dead religion can be packed away and locked up in a creed. He who entertains avarice invites a host of unwelcome associates. Folks who sow radishes in religion always expect to pick watermelons.

The people who are most anxious for elevation have least foundation. It takes life's hard grinding to cut anything like an edge on our lives.

Often the bitterest things in life bring out the sweetest and best in character.

There is no sweetening power in the sweet words that have a bitter heart back of them.

You cannot tell how high a man's piety is quoted by the number of pious quotations he makes.

The salt of the earth is not looking for a chance to drop into the open wounds of a neighbor.

The power of truth depends less on the brilliancy of the setting than on the character of the source.

### The Simple Truth.

"See here!" exclaimed Mrs. Starve, after the new boarder's first meal, "when I agreed to give you a reduced rates you told me you were a first class!"

"So I am, ma'am," he replied, "but the hotel is a first class hotel."

"You ought to be a first class hotel," said the boarder, "for you are a first class hotel."

"The Englishman eat more butter than any other nationality. His yearly average is 18 pounds."

## Michigan State News

### DEATH TALE ON TOASTFOOL.

Lovelorn Michigan Man Writes Suicide Message in Unique Way.

Plodding along through a field in the outskirts of the village of Kingsley, Clarence Workman, looking for his cow the other evening, found a big toastfool with a death message written on it. Every body who has roamed the fields in his youth knows that the viscous leathery surface of the toastfool is as good as birch bark to write upon. The toastfool found by Farmer Workman contained this message, as the statement comes from Kingsley: "Notice—I, J. Allen, hereby request that the person who finds this will notify my uncle, W. Allen, Grand Rapids, M. P. D. No. 10, of my death. That he may give to Ethel Thorne my share in my father's estate. For I love her though she has drove me to this desperate deed, even though another has taken my place. This will be my last message. Soon I will have a hole through my brain. No use to look for my body. Joseph Allen." Joseph Allen is not known at Kingsley nor in that vicinity. The family, W. Allen, was called up by the authorities and said: "I have a nephew, Joseph Allen, whom I heard from ten days ago in British Columbia. He was in love with his cousin, Ethel Thorne. That is all I know about the case." No systematic effort has been made to find the body of the suicide—if the writer of the queer note really made way with himself.

### HANGS SELF IN BARN.

Nonagenarian at Oakley Alive When Found.

Able Cross, a Civil War veteran, 91 years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in a barn at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Nora Harmon, in Oakley. Cross' body was discovered by his niece. Cross stood on a chair to tie the rope around his neck and then kicked the chair away. A doctor was summoned and he cut down the body and found that Cross was still alive, but could do nothing to save his life. Cross suffered a stroke of paralysis ten years ago and never recovered from its effects, and it is believed that the act was committed in a fit of despondency over his poor health. He was a member of the National League of Veterans and Sons at Ovid, from which place he came to Oakley three years ago.

### BURNED TO DEATH IN SAWMILL.

Victim in Wm. Lapham of Bay City—Four Others Injured.

William Lapham was burned to death and four others injured in the destruction of the Kern Manufacturing Co. sawmill plant, in Bay City, which was burned to the ground, entailing a loss of \$75,000. William Barber, a flier, had his hands and face literally cooked, as he leaped through a window, out of which the flames were already coming. Ronald McDonald, a sawyer, was burned about the head, neck and hands, and Richard Tucker, a flier, was injured slightly by jumping through a window. Eugene Kellogg, a fireman, was overcome by heat, but is recovering.

### ESCAPES DEATH BY HAIR.

Battle Creek Man Is Graced by Four-Ton Iron Pillar.

When an iron pillar weighing four tons fell from a crane at the Grand Trunk locomotive shops in Battle Creek some one yelled a warning to William Humphrey, a workman. He leaped back just as the pillar passed him. So near was the big piece of iron that it slashed off the tip of Humphrey's nose. His body was badly scraped, too, but, unless internally injured, Humphrey will recover. Had the pillar been an eighth of an inch nearer Humphrey would have been crushed.

### STATE'S ARTILLERY O. K.

Army Officer Reports His Findings to War Department.

Captain Robert S. Welch, Second Field Artillery, U. S. A., who was detailed to inspect the field battery of the National Guard at the State encampment, has filed his report with the War Department. The command is said to be on the whole commendable, the members being intelligent, willing and eager to learn. It is recommended that new 3-inch guns be provided for the battery and that horses be purchased for the artillerymen for use at the home station.

### SAUSAGE WITHIN LAW'S REACH.

Michigan Court Says State Officer May Blacklist Product.

Circuit Judge Coolidge of Niles dissolved the injunction which Armour & Co. had secured against A. F. Bird, State pure food commissioner, restraining him from prosecuting and issuing bulletins against the packing firm for selling sausage alleged to be impure. The judge holds that if the sausage is pure Armour & Co. ought to prove it in court instead of trying the State commissioner up with an injunction.

### Chicago Company Hurt by Fire.

The sawmill of the Garth Shingle and Timber company at Garth, was destroyed by fire. The Hines Lumber company of Chicago is heavily interested in the property. It was a large mill and was valued at \$75,000.

### Break Two Shoulders in Game.

In a football game between the Marshall and Jackson high schools Harry Marshall had his left shoulder broken and John Schoelcraft of Jackson had his right shoulder broken. The game ended in a 0 to 0 tie.

### Freight Train Files Up.

A Grand Trunk freight train was wrecked by the breaking of an axle while passing through Eenton. Eight cars were piled up and the track destroyed for 40 rods. Residents who heard the crash thought an earthquake had occurred.

### Sandbagged by Thump.

Half-drowned, Capt. John Burns, of Chicago, was found by employees of the Port Huron water works. His body was half submerged in the water on the bank of the St. Clair river. When he had recovered, Burns told a story of being sandbagged by a man, who called him a "dumb" and "stupid" and "idiot."

### Not Lumber Yard on Fire.

It was believed to be of importance, or, destroyed the lumber yards of the Oakville Lumber company at Talbot, causing a loss of \$7,500. The insurance is only \$1,400.

## TOMATOES NOT PLEASANT.

Early Frosts Hurt Farmers and Canneries in Michigan.

The tomato factory at Carleton, operated by Williams Bros. of Detroit, has just closed a successful season considering the backward season and the vast amounts destroyed by the early frosts. "This season has been a source of heavy loss to the farmers. About 7,000 bushels of tomatoes were sold at the factory and 800 barrels of pulp shipped to the Detroit factory. In spite of the discouraging season this year to many farmers, a large acreage will again be secured for next season, as the former can make more money out of the tomato crop in a good season than any other raised in this section.

### DIES ALONE IN WOODS.

Gratoot Boy Sought for by Posses of 150 Men.

Herman Brue, 10-year-old son of Julius Brue, a farmer living about eight miles north of Breckenridge, accidentally shot himself. He left home with dog and gun about 2 o'clock, and the dog returned at 10 o'clock that night without his master. Fully 150 men and boys hunted through the woods in that section all the next day and fifty men took lanterns and searched all night. Later the body was found. His right hand was temporarily useless as the result of an accident while employed in the plate glass factory at Saginaw.

### Brief State Happenings.

A total of 15,004 post cards were sent out from Ann Arbor last week.

The large \$1,000,000 beet sugar factory in Menominee has started the slicing campaign of 1907.

Health Officer Anderson has closed the Royal Oak schools as the result of an outbreak of diphtheria there.

The Northern Ice Co. of Chicago and Onekama, capital \$150,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

George A. Earl, for twenty years a Mason hardware dealer, is dead from cancer. He was a former city clerk and alderman.

Wilbur Westerman, Adrian singer, has gone to Lima, Ohio, where he will train the chorus for H. Henry's minstrels for this season.

William Cameback Ludlow of Benton Harbor, who was writing a historical novel, is dead from paralysis. He was 22 years old.

The Macomb Creamery Company of Macomb township, capital \$2,000, has filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

The State Savings bank of Rochester, capital \$25,000, has been authorized by the State banking commissioner to transact a general banking business.

Gustav Sippola, aged 10, a farmer boy near Calumet, was killed while hunting. He dragged his shotgun behind him, and the trigger caught in underbrush.

John C. Kruse, mining superintendent at Iron Mountain, was shot by George Gibbons while they were hunting together. He was mistaken for a bear.

The fishing tug Marquitta of Grindstone City burned at her dock. Nathan Wood, owner of the boat, was burned with it. He was sleeping on board his craft because his family is quarantined with scarlet fever. The boat was valued at \$4,000.

Fire caused by a defective chimney fuse resulted in a loss of \$7,500 to one of Ludington's principal business blocks. The loss on the building, owned by W. H. Taylor, was \$2,600. E. M. Latimer's drug store sustained a loss of \$4,000 and H. H. Harter's photographic gallery \$1,000.

An Irish Fenwick father captured a son-in-law in Lansing after a chase. The parent came to find Ir. Pat, who, he alleged, had promised to marry his daughter, Pernilla Drake, but had run away before the hour fixed for the ceremony. Pat was found and accompanied Drake to the County Clerk's office, where a license was secured, and the ceremony was performed.

"Here in the presence of Jesus and Mary and of the ladies and gentlemen, I swear I did not strike ma with that club or lay hands on her, and I hope the Savior above me dead on this spot. If I do not speak the truth," said aged Peter Clark when sentenced for murdering his wife at Merrill. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and Judge Gate at once sentenced him to life imprisonment in Jackson.

A vein of silver, fifteen feet wide, rivaling the famous Nipissing deposit in the



# Buy the New Royal Sewing Machine

Equal to any made.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

## Reforming a Tramp

By Mrs. F. M. Howard

(Copyright, by Joseph B. Bowles.)

"Ho. Ho. Hello! Hello, there! Anybody at home?"

Mrs. Parko Austin was in her dressing room getting ready for church when this boisterous greeting fell upon her ears.

"Mornin', ma'am," pulling at a scrap of a cap which sat jauntily upon a crop of black curly hair. "Have you got a bit of work you could give me, ma'am, for a bit of breakfast?"

Surprise had kept the lady silent. Now she spoke quickly. "It's Sunday, man. Haven't you any respect for the day?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am; but you see, the day has no respect for me, ma'am. A fellow gets hungry on Sunday just the same as any other day, and the Good Book says if a man won't work, neither shall he eat."

There was such an irresistible air of drollery in this absurd wrestling of Scripture, that Mrs. Austin laughed in spite of herself.

"I can give you a breakfast," she said, with a rueful fear of being late at church, "but I have no Sunday work for you."

"Then I'll come around to-morrow and do Monday's work for Sunday food."

She watched him as he ate, and noted with some surprise that he handled his napkin and the silver as if he had always been accustomed to them, and a thoughtful, preoccupied expression came over his face, quite replacing the saucy, merry look he had worn at first.

"I'll be on hand to-morrow, ma'am, bright and early," he said, as he left the room, that thoughtful look still on his face. "And give you honest Monday work for Sunday food—the best I've tasted in years, ma'am." He touched his old cap again, and was gone, and Mrs. Austin returned to her toilet with a queer feeling that she had entertained an angel, or something peculiar, unwarmed.

The merry tramp was true to his promise, and with a scythe Monday morning was making war on some tall grass and weeds which had persisted in going to seed in Mrs. Austin's back yard.

"Burn 'em up, ma'am, and nip the next year's crop in the bud," he had sagely suggested as she looked about for work for him to do.

He leaned meditatively on the scythe, his eyes cast down, as Mr. Austin spoke. That gentleman had been much interested in his wife's account of her adventure, and watching the strong, vigorous cuts the stranger was making on the tough, cured weeds, he resolved to go out and speak to him.

"Imagine you've been cultivating some weeds of your own which need snipping," observed Mr. Austin, the action suggesting the idea.

"That's just it, sir," the black eyes looked into his with a smile. "But I



The Merry Tramp Was True to His Promise.

have no one to snip them for me. To tell the truth, I'd be glad enough to be respectable again, if I knew where to make a beginning."

"Come into my warehouse. I am short of hands, and I believe I can trust you to take an honest position."

"I believe you. Shake hands on it." He was taken into the home as a boarder and known only as John Smith.

The saucy freedom of the tramp gave way to the grave, respectful bearing of a gentleman toward Mrs. Austin, and though at times he indulged in merry conversation, the saucy bravado was quite gone from it. His first earnings had been invested in a suit of fine clothing, and Mrs. Austin had persuaded him into a habit of regular church going, and altogether the trower, dirty tramp who had summoned Mrs. Austin to her back door with a "Hello, there," that Sabbath morning, would hardly have been recognized in this quiet, gentlemanly person who was now an inmate of her home.

In all this time he had given no story of his own past, and nearly a year passed by and Thanksgiving

day was fast drawing near again when she found him one day bending over a paper upon which his eyes were fastened, his face pale and convulsed with feeling.

"What is it, John?" she said, in alarm. "Can I help you in any way?"

"Read that," he pointed to a paragraph, saying: "It is the first word I've heard from home in ten years."

It was an obituary notice of a wealthy and influential citizen of a distant city, and with the eulogy the mention of the fact that grief for the wayward course of an only and long lost son had been the prime cause of his death.

"And you, John?"

"I am the wayward son, Mrs. Austin, and in addition to remorse for my own foolishly wasted years, I must carry that of bringing down my father's gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. Do you know what you have done for me, Mrs. Austin, what depths you have rescued me from? When I came to you that Sunday morning, I had come to the very husks of my career, and I didn't much care what became of me or what I did; but you spoke a kind word in season—you set me out a portion of food in a way which reminded me of my home, of my mother, and the bread and to spare in my father's house. You did not see the tears in my eyes when I went out, but I believe God did. Then your good husband continued your work by offering me honest employment, and you took me into your home as a guest. You cannot know how that day in your home inspired me to try for better things, to regain a little at least of the manhood I had lost."

"And you have, John," Mrs. Austin's eyes were wet with tears as the man's eager eloquence fell upon her ear gratefully. "Whatever you have been in the past, this present year has been well spent."

"I am not John. I had so disgraced my honorable name that I had no right to use it, but if you think I am worthy to bear it again, call me Franklin Richards, the name on my baptismal card," he said, gravely. "It is a short history, Mrs. Austin, the old, old one of the Prodigal Son who took his portion from home and wasted it in riotous living, only that my father is not there now to welcome me home."

"But the mother is," Mrs. Austin's face lighted up brightly.

"Yes, and a lovely girl, my father's ward, but she has doubtless driven me from her heart before now. I deserve it all and more," his head dropped dejectedly.

"Don't despair; it will all come right, I am sure it will, and you must write home this very day. You should have done so long ago."

In an elegant home on one of the principal avenues in Boston, a mother made preparation to celebrate Thanksgiving day. She was a fair, sweet woman, with soft, black eyes set deep in a face which was lined with care and grief.

A young lady was seated, looking earnestly upon the passersby, her hands folded, her eyes full of longing wistfulness. She had passed her girlhood, as she looked back upon it there seemed a great mountain of years of heartache between those happy, care-free days and the present; still they had borne the mellow fruit of experience and discipline, and Ruth Haskell was a nobler, wiser woman to-day than Franklin Richards had ever known, while her beauty was not in the least impaired. She had been a lovely girl then, with all a girl's crude immaturity of thought and feeling; to-day she was a woman with wider, stronger views of life and its responsibilities, and her capacities for loving with a true, wise love strengthened by the lapse of years. She started as the mother's gentle hand was placed upon her shoulder.

"Oh, auntie, I believe I was about a thousand miles away at that moment."

"Then you were farther away than he, I trust. Oh, Ruthie, if your uncle could only be here this thankful, happy day."

"Yes, auntie." Tears gathered, for the absent one had been the kindest, most indulgent of husbands and guardians. "Still, auntie, we have so much cause for Thanksgiving."

"Yes, Ruthie," the jeweled hands were smoothing the fine brown hair and picking out a tiny curl into a fluffy fringe over the smooth forehead. "To think that my petted, treasured boy should ever have become a tramp—really needing for food and clothing." She shuddered visibly.

"It was God's way, auntie. When the Prodigal Son came home the father loved him the more for what he had passed through." She looked up into the kind face over her, with a vivid blush.

"And you love him still, my daughter?" she said, with a questioning glance.

"Yes, auntie. Through all these years I have loved him, not for what he was, but that which he was capable of being."

"Thank God for that," the mother said, fervently. "May he prove himself worthy of such devotion. We must ever cherish in our hearts and in our prayers, the memory of that dear woman, Mrs. Austin; but for her our wanderer might have been a wanderer still."

Another man who tried to kill his wife explained that he did it because he loved her so. A woman would not prefer that the man who loved her should be a murderer, would she?

"I believe you. Shake hands on it." He was taken into the home as a boarder and known only as John Smith.

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## THE CURE FOR WORRY.

A Suggestion That He or She of Wrinkled Brow Should Consider.

Can worry be avoided or overcome? Is the disease curable without divine intervention? Undoubtedly, if the theory of thought-transference be accepted as indeed an established scientific fact, because surely an image tending upward can be communicated as freely—if not, in fact, with greater readiness, because of the larger receptivity for that which is pleasing—as an image tending downward. Thus, clearly, there may be brought into action for success those very forces which worry excites for ruin—forces which may or may not be irresistible, but certainly are, as the wise doctor observes, the most potent of earthly life, and, consequently, all that we poor humans can summon to our aid, unless we adopt the effeminate practice of those silly persons who constantly annoy the Almighty by peevishness. Not that their troubles seem slight to them; far from it; invariably they are more serious than any others; can possibly be; but the mere certainty that, if God should stamp them out personally, instead of leaving such work, as he does and ought, to nature, other trials of no less consequence would promptly arise, shows clearly enough that, in reality, all individual tribulation is trifling.

Occasional reflection upon this great truth will do much to drive away the bad fairy and open the way out of despondency; but better yet is constant recitation that one can do for either himself or others only that which lies within him to perform, and, having satisfied himself on this score, he possesses an inalienable right to disregard all possible consequences, and need give them no more consideration than a sagacious person accords to speculation as to whether, when he awakes, he will find himself in heaven or in hell. Supplement knowledge of the recognized folly of regret with appreciation of the fact that worry is never over actual, but always over imaginary, ill, and is therefore as unnecessary as it is unwise and insupportable, and a long step will be taken towards the definite elimination of the chief bane of mankind—George Harvey, in the North American Review.

Copy of Rare Bible.

In Wolfenbützel, Hesse, Germany, is an old bible which is greatly treasured. In that passage in Genesis where God told Eve that Adam shall be her master and shall rule over her, the German translation is "Und er soll dich herr sein." "Herr," which means master, does not occur in this bible, but instead there appears the word "narr," which means fool. The error was caused by a quarrel between the printer and his wife in the year 1580. The wife was vengeful and in the silent watches of the night she entered the room where her husband had been setting type and maliciously changed "herr" into "narr." The printer was arrested after the book had been printed and the mistake discovered; but his apprentice testified that he saw the wife steal into the composing room and alter the word. The woman was imprisoned for blasphemy and died in prison. Orders were given that all the copies of the edition should be destroyed. This was done, with the exception of the one copy in the Wolfenbützel library.

"The Confederate Colonel."

No class of men in the world have better manners than the southern gentleman. The type of this class is a dignified man, who insists upon being treated with respect, but who always concedes to others that which he demands from them. He is deferential in his manner and assumes that the customs and views of others are entitled to respect. In intercourse with a Spaniard the typical "confederate colonel" would never by word or gesture intimate that he considered himself in any respect the superior of the gentleman with whom he might be talking or that his business methods were more modern. In other words, the southern "colonel" has charming manners, and what was written by "Native of New England" was to say in effect that good manners are a business asset worth using.—Baltimore Sun.

The Peaceful Suburbs.

"Sort of endless chain war with your neighbor, eh?" said the visitor from the city. "How is that?"

"Well," replied the suburbanite, "his chickens flew over the hedge and ate all my garden seed. I got even by getting a big tomato, and the cat ate the chickens."

"Ah, an eye for an eye, eh?"

"Yes; but it wasn't long before he got a bulldog and the bulldog finished the tomato."

"Great Scott! I suppose that ended the feud?"

"Not at all. I borrowed a catamount from a wandering circus and that killed the bulldog. Now, if he don't get an elephant to finish the catamount before I can retort it to the show I guess I'll come out winner."

Sympathetic Hearts.

"It's dreadful the way the cost of living has gone up. The price of diamonds has increased so, my husband found where he went to get the necklace he had promised me, that I can't afford it at all this year."

"Yes, it is, isn't it? I wonder how poor a man's allowance to live."

The Trouble.

Stella—Is she a girl?

Bella—No, just over-subscribed to the bonds of matrimony.

## ELEPHANTS ON RAID

VICIOUS BEASTS TAKE HUMAN LIFE IN RHODESIA.

Head of Wesleyan Mission Sends Particulars and Protest Against Protection Accorded the Animals in South Africa.

Rev. Mr. Grantham, in charge of the Wesleyan mission at Lomagundi, sends particulars of a raid made by a herd of elephants, which resulted in the loss of life.

He says: "I shall be glad if you will make known through the medium of your paper the following incident and my comments on it in the hope that public sentiment may be aroused against a condition of things in which many suffer for the sake of a few of a few, who share none of the misery that their hobby inflicts upon others. In May last the natives on the farm suffered serious damage from the incursions of a troop of elephants that visited us seven nights in succession. In this respect we are not the only sufferers, for I am constantly hearing of the same kind of thing throughout the neighborhood. We have no lawful means of protecting our crops, and application for damages are ignored."

On Friday morning two old natives and a picaninny, who had been sleeping in a skorn erected in the lands, awoke to find that ten grown elephants and three calves were within a few yards of where they lay. The natives fled in terror, pursued by one of the beasts, which was apparently enraged at the sight of human beings in such close proximity to the calves. The picaninny was just on the point of being trampled, but saved himself by rushing up hands and knees through the branches of a fallen tree. The elephant tossed these aside, and continued in pursuit of the old man. One escaped, but the other was overtaken in about 100 yards, and the vicious beast transfixed him through the back, the protruding trunk plowing deeply into the soil.

"The furious animal then proceeded to rip its victim to pieces, splitting one leg from buttock to calf and an arm from shoulder to wrist. He just lived long enough to urge his friend to fly to the kraal, or no one would be left to tell the tale."

"We are told that in strict self-defense they may be fired upon. Arps then to wait until one of the brutes is in the act of charging upon us, we are pulled a hasty trigger, which is more likely than not to be our last."

"It is the use of firing at one angry elephant when several others are standing by ready to take up the cause of their companion if it does fail."

"It is popularly supposed that elephants will not attack a human being unless provoked by him, but they will invariably do so if the herd contains any calves. A price is set upon the head of lions—beasts that rarely initiate an attack upon human beings, and whose depredations are generally confined to cattle kraals and spans of donkeys. Why, then, should elephants, which in this district are a much greater scourge than lions, be protected, and the killing of one be a criminal offense?"—Rhodesia Herald.

Can Such Things Be?

A new custom is being introduced this summer at some of the summer hotel dances. It seems to trace its origin back to practices common at the old country barn dances. A young man attending a dance at a nearby resort was surprised when his fair partner at the close of a dance said: "Come over to this end of the veranda. I hid my bottle on the window sill."

"Your what?" gasped the young man.

"My bottle. Why, where have you been? We girls are all taking cool tail bottles to the dances this summer. She produced a good-sized bottle from the window ledge as she spoke and invited her companion to partake in the old-fashioned way without the interposition of a glass. Near by another young woman was passing her bottle around among a little group of friends.—N. Y. Tribune.

Love Me, Love My Dog.

A curious incident, involving a young and good looking French woman and her dog, occurred recently on a Continental railway. For several hours the young woman bestowed more attention and tender care upon the pretty little creature than the majority of women do upon their first born, and a every station it was taken out for exercise, and between stations it was fed with dainty nibbles taken from its special basket, which also contained extra wraps, fresh shoes and a gay collar with a huge bow. What attracted most attention was, however, the purchasing of a bottle of mineral water, the taking out of a tiny folding traveling cup, into which some of the water was poured, and the lapping of it up by the pet.—Dundee Advertiser.

Her Mistake.

"Do give a supper just for the sake of inviting her friends and not letting her enemies."

"Judging from the comments I have heard on the supper she would have done nearer making a killing if she had invited her friends and left off her enemies."

The Trouble.

Stella—Is she a girl?

Bella—No, just over-subscribed to the bonds of matrimony.

## OUR BEST OFFER!

THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE and THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN BOTH A FULL YEAR FOR ONLY

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All the News of the World and Home Only 50 cents more than the price of The Crawford Avalanche alone.

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5 columns of live, entertaining editorials.

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40 questions and answers by readers on anything pertaining to the business of farming, gardening, raising of live stock and poultry, etc.

10 to 20 questions on veterinary subjects.

7 columns of information on receipts, patterns, formulas, etc., furnished by readers.

14 to 21 columns of stories of public men; historical, geographical, and other miscellany.

5 columns of a specially reported sermon by the Rev. Dr. Quayle of Chicago and the Sunday School Lesson.

These features, together with a Special Magazine Department, make up the Leading Farm, Home and News Paper of the West.

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The price of The Weekly Inter Ocean remains — \$1.00 a year

The price of The Crawford Avalanche is — \$1.00 a year

The two papers each one year will cost only — \$1.50

N. B.—This special arrangement with the Weekly Inter Ocean is for a limited time only. Subscribers to The Weekly Inter Ocean are assured that no papers will be sent after their subscription expires unless their subscriptions are renewed by cash payments.

Circuit Court Assignment.

1908-1909.

State of Michigan. The Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit.

Pursuant to the Statute in such case made and provided, I hereby fix and appoint the times of holding the terms of the Circuit Court within the 34th Judicial Circuit of the State of Michigan for the years of 1908 and 1909, as follows:

ARENAC—Second Mondays in February, June and October.

CRAWFORD—Second Mondays in January, May and September.

GLADWIN—Third Mondays in February, June and October.

OSHEGO—Third Mondays in January, May and September.

ROSCOMMON—First Mondays in January, May and September.

Dated, West Branch, Mich., Sept. 10, 1907.

NELSON SHARPE, Circuit Judge.

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said county, on the 18th day of October, A. D., 1907.

Present: Hon. Wellington Batterson Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daisy Creteau, deceased.

Marion Hanson having filed in said court his final administration account, and his petition praying for the allowance thereof and for the assignment and distribution of the residue of said estate.

It is ordered, that the fifteenth day of November, A. D., 1907, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for examining and allowing said account; and hearing of said petition.

It is further ordered, that public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

[A true copy.]

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

oct24-3w

Probate Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

In the matter of the estate of Erastus Purchase, deceased, late of the Village of Grayling.

Notice is hereby given that six months from the 15th day of October, A. D., 1907, have been allowed for creditors to present their claims against said deceased to said court for examination and adjustment, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said court, at the probate office, in the Village of Grayling in said county, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D., 1908, and that said claims will be heard by said court on Wednesday the 15th day of April, A. D., 1908, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated October 15th, A. D., 1907.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.

oct17- w

## An Ordinance

Relative to keeping children at home after certain hours.

Sec. I.—The village of Grayling ordains that no child under the age of 15 years shall be allowed upon the streets of said village after 8 o'clock in the evening, unless accompanied by its parents, guardian or some adult person, who has the child in charge, or unless it has a written permit signed by such parent or guardian, showing it has been sent by such parent or guardian upon some lawful errand.

Sec. II.—The curfew bell of said village shall be tolled at 7:45 each evening as a warning to such children as may be upon such streets.

Sec. III.—Any child under the age above mentioned, found upon said streets after the hour herein specified, unaccompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or without such permit as herein specified, shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment.

Sec. IV.—It shall be the duty of the village marshal and village officials to apprehend any child upon said street after the hours herein specified who shall not be accompanied by such parent, guardian or adult person, or shall not have the written permit herein provided for, and to detain such child in the county jail of Crawford county until next morning, provided that the next day is not a legal holiday then the next succeeding day which is not a legal holiday, when such child may be taken before any justice of the peace of said village, and if found guilty of a violation of this ordinance, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars together with the cost of such arrest, detention and prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and cost, to imprisonment in said county jail for a period not to exceed five days.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 7th day of October 1907.

H. F. OLSON Village Clerk.

JOHN F. HUM, Village President.

This ordinance takes effect 30 days after publication.

AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY

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In many respects the TOLEDO BLADE is the most remarkable weekly newspaper published in the United States. It is the only newspaper especially edited for National circulation. It has had the largest circulation of a newspaper in popular history for more than 50 years. Furthermore, it is the cheapest newspaper in the world, as will be explained to any person who will write us for terms. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend than by reading cumbersome columns of dailies. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain, clear, more easily comprehended news. It is popular, is proven by the fact that the Weekly Blade now has over 185,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, the Blade publishes short and serial stories and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. On one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

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43 15 A M River 11 20